"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,492. NEW YORK. MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 4. 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York) Elsewhere and Jersey City. } TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
with
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash Cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The special dispatches to the London morning papers from South Africa indicate that the reply of the Transvaal to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impertinent rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer. Aggressive action on the part of the Transvaal is believed to be imminent and a panic prevails at Johannesburg. British sailors at numerous meetings yesterday resolved to strike unless their employes grant an increase of wages. A storm has caused the loss of several lives and much damage to shipping and other property in the Azores. The crops in the central provinces of India have been saved by a heavy rain. A tablet in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the navigator, was unveiled at Honfleur, France, his former home. Pope Sophronius, Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church in Egypt, died, at the age of 103 years.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two men lost their lives yesterday in Jamaica Bay, being caught by meshes of grass at the bottom and drowning.

In a bloody riot between Chinamen on Mott Street last night a detective was shot in the thigh and a score of Chinamen were shot and stabbed, some fatally.

The Empire State Rubber Company's old factory at Setauket, L. I., has been purchased by Richard Croker's Auto-Truck Company.

It is believed nine men and women were drowned in the Maumee River, near Ironville, Ohio, yesterday through the capsizing of a yacht.

On account of the yellow fever epidemic at Key West, nearly 100 persons have left there for New York on the steamer Lampasas. The type of the disease appears to be mild.

Patrick O'Keefe, one of the most popular patrolmen attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, was shot down and fatally wounded yesterday by Michael Farrelli, an Italian saloonkeeper.

Page 2.

The Central Federated Union has been asked to indorse the work of the People's Choral Union.

The carpenters' unions will attempt to enforce their demands for higher wages and a half holiday on Saturday.

The reports of numerous robberies in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn have attracted the attention of the counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, which is making inquiries.

Page 3.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry is preparing to erect a new hotel on the site of the Windsor.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin to-day at Philadelphia.

Fifteen hundred letter carriers of Greater New York will attend the convention at Scranton, Penn.

Three Italian barbers are in St. Vincent's Hospital, one probably fatally hurt as the result of a slashing affray on Elizabeth Street yesterday.

Two former schoolmates of Walter F. Koeller, who was murdered Saturday night in Chicago, have been arrested on the charge of committing the crime.

Lewis O. Cloudman, who told the Coney Island police he was Superintendent of Street Cleaning in Boston, Mass., was arrested there yesterday for fighting with another Boston man.

Residents of Union Township, N. J., are excited over a proposed sewer deal which they say will prove a heavier tax upon them than the Ramapo water contract would upon New York.

Page 7.

In all the Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York yesterday a circular letter from Archbishop Corrigan was read appealing for funds to aid the Puerto Ricans.

Page 10.

Thirty-six of the passengers of the disabled steamer Wordsworth arrived here yesterday from Barbados on the Caribbee.

The twelfth week of services in the Gospel Tent was opened yesterday with an address by the Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow.

The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was celebrated yesterday under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 8.

BRYAN'S TOUR IN KENTUCKY.

Trip of Twenty Days Planned, with Forty Speeches—Goebel Men Seeking Negro Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—Ex-United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-night received a long letter from William Jennings Bryan relative to Mr. Bryan's proposed tour of Kentucky and the fight now being made by William Goebel under the famous election law. Mr. Bryan, it is said, expresses the desire to begin his speechmaking at Lexington Oct. 2, and to speak in forty county seats. He wants to do this in twenty days, and will travel in a special car. He advises Blackburn and Goebel not to support the local Louisville ticket advocated by the Haldemans, and to have nothing to do with Henry Watterson's paper.

Ex-Senator Blackburn is not broken down, as has been asserted, but will accompany Goebel to Owensborough and Henderson before leaving for New York to assist "Phil" B. Thompson, Jr., in some law matters there. He will return to the stump about Sept. 20, and will accompany Mr. Bryan on his tour of the State.

It was learned from men in the confidence of Goebel and Blackburn that they are relying upon the vote of the negroes to elect the Democratic ticket. Their plan is to take the separate coach law for a plea and organize throughout the State just prior to the date of the election numerous negro Goebel clubs. They will endeavor to show that Goebel is a friend of the race by his opposition to the separate coach law and that the Republican nominee, Attorney General Taylor, is for the law because he advised Judge Guffy of the Court of Appeals that the law was Constitutional and prevented its repeal.

Bryan to Speak in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 3.—W. R. Burnett announced last night that Mr. Bryan would come to Ohio and take a swing around the State with McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MR. CROKER BUYS A FACTORY.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 3.—The old rubber factory at Setauket, which has been shut down since the Rubber Trust absorbed the Empire State Rubber Company, has been purchased for an auto-truck factory. It is said here that the purchasing company is the one Richard Croker is interested in. It is expected that possession of the plant will be taken at once.

The Empire State Rubber Company owns the property. The plant was leased by J. N. Elbersen, and the lease has not expired. The Empire State Company, however, has released Mr. Elbersen, so that there is nothing in the way to prevent establishing the auto-truck plant at once.

Since the rubber factory shut down a majority of the employes have moved out of town, going to places where there were rubber factories in operation, and there is an almost unlimited number of vacant houses both at Setauket and Port Jefferson.

The Day Line carries more pleasure seekers than any other river Navigation Co. in the World. —Adv.

TRANSVAAL MAY DEFY CHAMBERLAIN

Believed It Will Rejeet the Plan to Confer at Cape Town.

AGGRESSIVE ACTION IMMINENT

The Five-Year Franchise Offer May Be Withdrawn and Hostilities Begun.

A Panic Prevails at Johannesburg, and British Subjects Are Fleeing to Escape Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—All the special dispatches to the London morning papers from South Africa indicate that the correspondents have got the impression that the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impertinent rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer. The correspondent of The Times at Newcastle, Natal, confirms the belief of its Johannesburg correspondent, Mr. Moneypenny, that aggressive action is imminent.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is understood that the charge against Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, who was arrested on Saturday, will be reduced from sedition to contravention of the press laws. Mr. Hoskin, the proprietor of The Transvaal Leader, is Chairman of the Outlander Council and President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Rumor fixes the number of warrants issued at 147, including the representatives of all the London daily newspapers. Mr. Moneypenny, editor of The Star, it is reported, has evaded the detectives sent to arrest him and has succeeded in crossing the border.

"It is believed that the mediation of Mr. Fischer, the representative of the Orange Free State, has failed."

The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from its special correspondent, now in Newcastle, Natal:

"I left Johannesburg on ascertaining that it was the intention of the Government to arrest every one who had taken a leading part in advocating the claims of the Outlanders.

"There were a hundred warants out. It was an exciting journey. Boer policemen twice boarded the train. I saw trucks loaded with commissariat stores and ammunition, and ready to start at every station.

"The Boers declare their intention soon to rush the Natal border. The chief officials at Pretoria consider war unavoidable, and they have prepared to strike before the British are ready.

"The following gentlemen escaped with me: Messrs. Moneypenny, Hull, Hosken, Niven, Quinn, Orr, Ferguson, and Currie."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn that Pretoria means to fight, and that the Boers will probably rush the border as the only course promising success."

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says:

"Things have reached such a pass that war is considered unavoidable, and the impression is that the clash will come within a few days. The situation at Johannesburg is most anxious. The traders are unwilling to order large quantities of stores, through fear of their being seized. Thus thousands will risk starvation in the event of war, when the railways will be cut."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is rumored here that a conference will be arranged and that Mr. J. Rose Innes (former leader of the Opposition in the Cape House of Assembly) will be the imperial representative."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Unpleasant reports are in circulation to the effect that the Transvaal Government was induced to submit its latest proposals under the promise of reciprocal measures and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer. No official report of the reply, however, is yet forthcoming."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail paints a gloomy and pitiable picture of the condition of affairs at that place. He says:

"It is almost a case of wholesale exodus and panic. Business is paralyzed; the prices of foodstuffs are rapidly rising; half the houses are empty and the others are tenanted by people who do not pay rent, the landlords being glad enough to have them as occupants in order to insure some sort of protection to the property.

"The tension has reached the snapping point. Bankruptcy and starvation are staring people in the face. Another fortnight of suspense will result in a complete commercial collapse. The banks are thronged with people anxious to withdraw their gold, and the railways are besieged by those who wish to get away."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal authorities are forwarding huge quantities of Mauser ammunition from Pretoria to Bloemfontein. 1,500,000 rounds arrived at the Orange Free State capital."

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 3.—The condition of the public mind here is decidedly panicky. To-day detectives searched the Simmer Jack Mine for arms, but found none.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Sept. 3.—The Sunday train from Johannesburg for Durban, Natal, crowded with passengers from Johannesburg, against several of whom warrants had been issued by the Transvaal authorities, was thrice searched by Transvaal detectives during its passage through Transvaal territory.

PRETORIA, Sept. 3.—The First and Second Raads sat in secret session yesterday.

The Transvaal State Attorney, with Mr. Fischer, the representative of the Orange Free State, has gone to Bloemfontein.

POPE SOPHRONIUS DEAD.

Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—His Holiness Pope Sophronius, Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church of Alexandria, Lybia, Ethiopia, and all Egypt, died to-day, aged 103.

INDIANS SEEKING AMMUNITION

Mexican Tribes Try to Trade in the British Colony of Belize.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—Three emissaries of the hostile Indians in the southern part of Yucatan have appeared in towns in the British colony of Belize, pretending to wish to purchase cloth, but it is believed they are trying to obtain arms and ammunition, the sale of which to Indians is prohibited by the colonial authorities. The Indians say they want nothing of the Mexicans, and will not pay taxes on aguardiente and other products.

Many Indians who were tired of fighting the Mexican troops want peace and have deserted the hostiles and dispersed through the Guatemalan Province of Peten. The hostiles have been reinforced by large numbers of escaped persons or servants on plantations in Yucatan.

Timber cutting has been suspended on account of the hostile attitude of the Santa Cruz Indians, and there is much distress among men formerly actively employed in mahogany and precious woods business and hundreds of Jamaican negroes are returning home, fearing to stay in the forests and run the risk of being captured by the Indians, who are fierce and cruel and given to torturing prisoners.

The Guatemalan Indians distrust the hostile Mexican Indians, and refuse to receive their refugees in their villages. If Belize can prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to the Mexican Indians the revolt will not be kept up long, but this is difficult.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Type of the Disease Appears Mild—Steamer Leaves for New York with Nearly 100 Persons.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Key West says that much of the excitement which followed the announcement that yellow fever had broken out there has subsided, owing largely to the fact that the type of the disease seems to be mild. The announcement to-day that an epidemic had been declared did not add greatly to the alarm. Every precaution is being taken to confine the disease to Key West. Two tugs have been employed to patrol the harbor, and no vessels are allowed to leave port without the proper certificates.

Dr. Porter, State Health Officer, arrived at Key West on the Mascotte to-day, and is busy ascertaining the situation and acting as seems best to prevent as much as possible the further spread of the disease. The steamer Lampasas sailed for New York to-day, carrying nearly 100 passengers, mostly unacclimated persons, who had been encouraged to leave.

Up to date thirty cases have been reported and but three deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Officials of the Marine Hospital Service are working in harmonious co-operation with the State officials of Florida in dealing with the yellow fever outbreak at Key West. Dr. Porter, the Health Officer of the State, has reported his arrival in Key West. Such information as has been received by Dr. Wyman, the Surgeon General, shows that there are a number of cases of fever there, but mild in type.

Dr. Wyman to-day received from Key West a list of persons who have left that city recently, together with the dates and manner of their departure and their destinations. Dr. Wyman says that, while there is no occasion for alarm concerning these people, ordinary precautions would require that they be kept under observation for ten days, and if fever of any kind should ensue they should be isolated until its nature is positively determined.

The War Department authorities hope to be able to get the troops away from Key West by Tuesday. Because of the difficulty experienced in transporting them through the State of Florida, it may be the men will be sent to New York, in which case a Government transport can be used for the purpose.

No Alarm Felt in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The fever situation here is briefly outlined in the telegram which President Souchon of the Louisiana Board of Health sent to-day to Health Officer Blunt of Texas. It reads: "Alabama has not quarantined against freight. Will you not do likewise? No new cases here in last three days. Come and see for yourself."

Good Report from Hampton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Two telegrams received to-day by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service from the Hampton Soldiers' Home, where there recently were many cases of yellow fever, show that the conditions there are favorable. Dr. Vickery, in charge, says every man of the home has been inspected and no infected or suspicious case discovered. Surgeon Von Ezdorf, supplementing this, says a medical inspection of all the inmates shows the general health of the men to be excellent. There are about 400 men in tents which are now used temporarily for hospital purposes.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD ON CROKER.

Says the Tammany Leader's Support of Bryan Showed Which Way the Tide Was Turning.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois and one of the principal speakers at the Bimetallic League meeting here to-day, said to-night, in regard to the attitude of Richard Croker toward the Chicago platform:

"Mr. Croker is a shrewd and wily partisan. If he declared for Mr. Bryan it was because he saw which way the tide was turning."

Mr. Altgeld denied his reported statement that Croker's co-operation with Bryan would be an entangling alliance which would not be for the best interests of the Democratic Party. "If Mr. Croker wants to drop his present methods and come into camp for a while," said Mr. Altgeld, "we are willing to receive him. There is always room for penitents."

Mr. Altgeld referred to Mayor Carter Harrison as troubled with Presidential aspirations for a period and carrying on flirtations with several States. "The leaders came together," said he, "and decided there was no room for 'trimmers.' Notice was served on all Chicago platform Democrats to stand no trifling. As a farmer attempts to drive all his cattle through a gap in the fence, so we tried to lead all Democrats on the Bryan side."

"Do you think you can drive Mr. Gorman of Maryland through the gap?" was asked.

"We are not trying to," was the reply. "We do not need Mr. Gorman. He is a wise man and will look out for himself."

WOMAN FOUND IN SWAMP.

Mrs. James Harned Robbed and Left in Helpless Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—With her feet concealed beneath the slimy waters of a swamp, Mrs. James Harned, a Philadelphia woman, was found by John Mason and a dredging gang on their way to work yesterday morning. The woman was unconscious when discovered. Mason had her carried aboard the dredging steamer, where restoratives were applied.

She made a statement which has caused the police to make an investigation. She claimed that on the day before two men, whose names she has forgotten, met her and asked her to drink with them. She consented. Her memory then became a blank. She claimed to have had a purse and about $150 in money, besides several pieces of jewelry, which are now missing. How she got in the swamp she does not know. She was sent to a hotel here.

Charles Seymour late last night was arrested in connection with a trifling affair. The police now claim to have information which may connect Seymour and another man, not yet apprehended, with the case.

MADE A "HUMAN" ROPE.

Thereby a Policeman and Others Saved a Man from Drowning.

Andrew McGroy, twenty-three years old, of 370 Hudson Street, fell into the Hudson River off the West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street pier yesterday afternoon and narrowly escaped drowning. He had been fishing.

Policeman J. J. Wall of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, John McCormack, and Edward Dugan, attendants at the Washington Heights Baths near by, and John Krause of 407 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street formed a human rope and in that way got McGroy above water until he was lifted into a rowboat by a life guard. Several hundred persons were in bathing at the time and there was great excitement.

FAITH CURE FAILS TO SAVE.

Another Follower of "Healer" Dowie Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Another follower of "Healer" Dowie has died. The latest victim is Mrs. Charles Robinson, who, with her husband, belonged to the Zion Temple. She fell ill about two months ago, but no physician was called. Instead she was visited by J. H. Lagrange, who is an elder in the Dowie congregation. On successive Sundays large numbers of the healer's followers went to see the sick woman, and there were services held in the house.

Last night at 7 o'clock she died, and neighbors say that at 9 o'clock an undertaker's wagon bearing no name carried off the body. Where it was taken the husband refuses to tell. All he will say is that his wife is dead. The Dowieites refuse to talk of the case because of the notoriety they have received from the frequent deaths in the congregation.

CAUGHT FAST AND DROWNED.

Two Men Lost in Jamaica Bay by Entangling Meshes of Grass, Which Hold Them.

Caught in the tangled grass on the bottom of Jamaica Bay, two men met death yesterday. The drowning of the men occurred at different times and in widely separated parts of the bay, but the circumstances in both cases were similar.

John Jones, forty-eight years old, of 30 Chapel Street, Manhattan, with George L. Bailey, Iron Burdette, and Nathan Worrall, all of the same address, left Canarsie early yesterday morning in a catboat to spend the day fishing in the bay. When near the Breakwater, Jones decided to take a swim, and the others agreed to go in with him. The boat was anchored in water not over five feet deep, and Jones, who was the first to divest himself of his clothes, dove overboard. He did not come to the surface again, and his friends became frightened. They called to Philip Davis of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, who was nearby in a boat, and the latter plunged into the water. He found Jones's body on the bottom entangled in the long meadow grass, which grows thickly in the shallows of the bay. The life saver brought Jones to the surface, but the latter was dead. The body was taken to Canarsie.

The other victim of the net-like grass was George W. Armstrong, twenty-three years old, of Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Keppler Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. Armstrong, with his family, had been spending the Summer in a small house on the meadows west of Bergen Beach. Yesterday, with Charles Matthews and Frank Senior of Canarsie, he went fishing in a small yacht owned by Matthews. The motion of the boat made Armstrong ill, and in a fit of dizziness he fell overboard. He sank and failed to come up again. Matthews and Senior, who are expert swimmers, plunged in after him, and found him lying on the bottom, held fast by the grass. When brought to the surface Armstrong was dead. His body was taken ashore, and the Coroner notified.

TO PLACE A BIG MORTGAGE.

Paterson Brewing Company Will Raise $3,000,000 on Its Property.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Paterson Brewing Company, which now owns all the breweries in this city, is about to place on record a mortgage for $3,000,000, covering all the property of the company. The mortgage is given to the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the proceeds will be used for the paying off of the claims of the Consolidated Brewing Company and the Hinchliffe Brewing and Malting Company, breweries recently acquired by the Paterson Brewing Company, and for the payment of a mortgage of $700,000 which has been on the property of the Consolidated ever since its organization.

Most of the bonds held under the seven-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage are owned by stockholders in the Consolidated. It will require $2,265,000 to pay off this mortgage, and the claims of the Consolidated and the Hinchliffes, and this is practically the full amount of the bonds that will be issued. The remaining $735,000 will be kept in the treasury of the company.

VIOLENT STORM IN THE CITY.

Brilliant Electrical Disturbance, Followed by a Heavy Downpour and Alarming Peals of Thunder.

For several hours last evening the city was treated to an electrical display of unusual brilliancy, accompanied by a terrific downpour, just before midnight.

The approach of the storm had been heralded by the massing of clouds, which began to gather early in the evening and gradually increased in density and blackness. From behind these the glow of lightning was incessant and the distant rumble of thunder was heard every moment. A few minutes before 11 rain began to fall is if the floodgates of the clouds had been opened. At the same time the lightning flashes increased in frequency and brilliancy until they constituted an almost continuous illumination, and thunderous crashes followed fast on each other's heels.

This aerial bombardment continued furiously until at half-past 11 the storm passed as quickly as it had come, the descending torrents relapsing into a drizzle, the electrical demonstration dwindling like a flickering candle, and the booming of the thunder subsiding to mere mutterings.

The thunderstorm was preceded by a quick fall in temperature. The maximum for the day was 81 degrees, which was reached at 4 P. M. At 9 o'clock it had fallen to 76.

Furious Storm at Ballston Spa.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A furious Adirondack thunderstorm swept over this region late this afternoon. At Ballston Spa the Methodist Church was struck by lightning, and the rush of waters damaged H. Frank's store to the extent of over $1,000. Many other places were partially inundated.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKS A STAGE.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—A stage containing ten members of the Miller Association, which had an outing at Springfield today, was struck by a trolley car at Hiltop while on its way to this city this evening. The stage was upset and wrecked. All the occupants of it were thrown out and more or less bruised and cut.

John Hickey of 90 Oliver Street received a fracture of the shoulder blade, James McMahon of McWharter Street had several ribs broken, and James McGee of Lawrence Street had his left arm broken and also got a severe scalp wound. They were taken to the City Hospital.

The others, after having their cuts and bruises attended to, went to their homes.

INDIANS OUTWIT CREDITORS.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Sept. 3.—It is now said that 160 full-blood Osage Indians will go into bankruptcy to get rid of their indebtedness. Some twenty petitions were filed a week ago. In all there are but 250 families, and this will make two-thirds of them bankrupts. A man living in the Osage Nation says the 250 families of full bloods owe the Indian traders more than $400,000, besides what may be due to outside merchants.

In late years these full-bloods have had the Indian traders build fine houses on their several allotments, but now, as a rule, the Indians live near their fine residences in tepees and leave their houses vacant.

The Osages are reputed to be the richest people per capita in the world. Each Osage man, woman, and child has 900 acres of good land and receives from the Government $50 per capita every three months, and yet they are taking advantage of the bankruptcy law.

SON FINDS FATHER'S SHORTAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3.—Gov. McSweeney received a letter to-day from County Treasurer E. D. Free of Barnwell, saying it was his painful duty to inform him that an inspection of his predecessor's books show a shortage of nearly $17,000. The predecessor was the father of E. D. Free, the son being appointed to the place upon his father's death.

The elder Free was a farmer, appointed Treasurer seven years ago by Gov. Tillman. He had no extravagant habits and there is no clue to the disposition of the money. He kept his own books, and nothing was suspected until the son came into the office and made the investigation. Mr. Free announces that his father's estate is worth about the amount of the shortage, and he will devote it to paying the deficiency.

POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT

Patrick O'Keefe, Saloon Keeper's Victim, Dying in Harlem Hospital.

WAS MAKING EXCISE ARREST

Reserves from Capt. Sheehan's Station Had Hard Time to Save Farrelli from Being Lynched.

Patrolman Patrick O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, lies blinded and dying in the Harlem Hospital from bullet wounds in the head and right breast inflicted by Michael Farrelli, an Italian saloonkeeper at 2,348 Second Avenue, whom he was about to arrest yesterday afternoon for violation of the excise law. Farrelli was arrested soon after the shooting and locked up in the station house, a squad of policeman having all they could do to prevent a mob of infuriated citizens from dragging the prisoner out of their clutches and lynching him.

Farrelli is twenty-seven years old, of medium height, and thickset. His wife Mary is two years his senior. She formerly lived in East Eighty-third Street, where her brother was a shoemaker. The police do not know much about Farrelli's antecedents, but his saloon, at 2,348 Second Avenue, has been the subject of many complaints from the neighbors. Besides a bar, it has a pool table in the rear, and the saloon has been the resort of young men mostly, whose loud songs, quarrels, and disorderly behavior have made the place a nuisance. Parents have regarded it as a resort where their sons were sure to meet bad company.

For various causes Farrelli has failed to make the saloon pay, and, as he is in debt to his brewer, Jacob Ruppert, the latter sent one of his men on Saturday to tell Farrelli that the place would have to be closed. The Farrellis live over the saloon, and, as they were also behind in their rent, their landlord served them with a dispossess notice. They announced that they would leave the house to-morrow morning. The neighborhood was greatly pleased when it heard this news.

NOISY CROWD IN THE SALOON.

The saloon was tightly closed, to all appearances, Saturday night, but yesterday Farrelli took his chances and kept open in violation of the excise law, so as to make what he could out of the business before he left the house. All morning and up to about 2 P. M. he seems to have had a pretty fair trade, most of his customers, as usual, being young men living in the neighborhood, who were attracted there by the opportunity to play pool. Mrs. Farrelli helped her husband serve the drinks. The people in the saloon were so noisy that they could easily be heard by passers-by in the street, and from time to time a crowd gathered in front of the saloon door, thinking that a row was going on inside.

O'Keefe, who is a stalwart man, twenty-eight years old, lives at 417 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, with his widowed mother, sister, and two younger brothers. He is their chief support. He has been on the police force about three years. He was first attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and was then transferred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, but he was so popular in the former precinct, where his home is located, that a petition was gotten up, asking that he be returned to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. He was sent back a few months ago. He has made a number of creditable arrests, and his Captain, Sheehan, speaks of him as one of the best men in his command. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. yesterday O'Keefe was on duty and then received permission to go home to his dinner. He was due at the station house again at 2:30. While he was eating his dinner he noticed that his younger brother, Richard, was absent.

"Yes," said Mrs. O'Keefe, "he has not been home all morning. I fear he is in the saloon of Farrelli, the Italian, playing pool. I wish, Paddy, that on your way back to the station house you'd look in there and, if you see Dick, make him leave and come home."

"All right, mother," replied O'Keefe, kissing her as he left the house.

SHOOTING OF O'KEEFE.

As he neared the saloon the policeman noticed a crowd gathered in front of it and heard what sounded like a row going on within. He tried the front door. It was locked. He then went in by the side door, and opening a door in the hall, found himself in the saloon. Farrelli was behind the bar; his wife was moving about serving customers. Some men were seated at a table and in front of them were glasses, apparently filled with wine.

O'Keefe looked around for his brother. The young man was not there. Then the policeman stepped over to one of the tables, caught up a glass, and saying "What's this?" tasted its contents. "It's wine," he said, "and the excise law is being violated."

At that a pistol report rang out. Farrelli had come from behind the bar, his eyes flashing anger and a five-chambered, fully-loaded revolver in his hand. The presence of the uniformed policeman in the saloon and the glass of wine as evidence of excise violation made him beside himself with feelings of revenge toward O'Keefe. As the policeman put the glass down on the table Farrelli fired. The bullet went wide.

O'Keefe had a loaded revolver in his hip pocket, but before he could draw it Farrelli fired again and again. The second shot struck O'Keefe back of the left eye, whose optic nerve it severed. The bullet passed through the right eye and lodged in the right side of the head. As O'Keefe staggered Farrelli's third shot struck him in the right breast, passing through his lung and lodging in the muscles of his back.

With a loud cry O'Keefe fell senseless upon the floor. A half-dozen young men had followed him through the hallway into the saloon, but when the first shot was fired they fled. Farrelli, believing apparently that he had killed the policeman, now sought safety in flight. In this he was aided by his wife. He flung his revolver into a back room, ran into the hall, and rushing into the yard, scaled the fence. Joseph S. Pietras, 2,334 Second Avenue heard the shots, and, looking out of his back window, saw Farrelli climbing the fence.

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" asked Pietras.

"To get a policeman," answered Farrelli.

HOT CHASE AFTER FARRELLI.

With that the Italian jumped down into the yard, ran to the next fence, and climbed that, too. By this time the pursuit after him was beginning to get hot. He reached One Hundred and Twentieth Street with a mob at his heels. Already the cry of "Lynch him, he's killed a policeman!" was raised. Hatless and badly frightened, Farrelli ran to First Avenue, and, turning south, ran as fast as he could until he got between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets. At 2,263 First Avenue is a thickly inhabited Italian tenement. As soon as he reached it Farrelli darted into the hallway.

In a few moments a large crowd was gathered in front of the house. Some of the bolder spirits cried out, "Let us go in and drag the murderer out." Among these was Samuel Lazarus, who went poking about on the ground floor of the tenement until he came to a dark closet, in a corner of which was crouched Farrelli. Lazarus reached forward to grab him. With a yell Farrelli sprang at him, a large opened clasp knife in his hand. Lazarus slammed the door and fled.

Meanwhile, some one had rung up the Harlem Hospital and a wild-eyed young man had rushed into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, shouting, "They've killed a policeman down at Farrelli's saloon, on Second Avenue."

Sergt. Wallace was at the desk. Detectives Meehan and Maher and Patrolman Buckridge were on duty. Wallace ordered them to hurry to the saloon, do what they could to aid O'Keefe, and arrest his assailant. Then Wallace called the reserve squad, some twenty in number, and ordered them to follow after the detectives.

When Maher, Meehan, and Buckridge got to Farrelli's saloon they found that an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital had been there and had removed O'Keefe, who was still unconscious.

TRIED TO LYNCH PRISONER.

From half a dozen persons they learned of Farrelli's flight to and down First Avenue. A false clue led them first to the wrong house, but at 3:15 P. M. they were in front of 2,263 First Avenue, and had learned from Samuel Lazarus that Farrelli, armed with a clasp knife, was hiding in the closet on the ground floor. Buckridge, who is a powerfully built man, went to the closet and threw the door open. He saw the Italian crouching in the corner.

Buckridge tried to seize him. Farrelli made a lunge at him with the knife. Buckridge gave him a blow on the head with his club and stretched him upon the floor. When he revived, in a few minutes, he found that his knife had been taken from him and that he was in the custody of four policemen. Then he submitted to arrest.

Outside the house the maddened crowd, now numbering several thousands, was clamoring for the prisoner's life. The policemen were afraid to venture forth, believing that Farrelli would be taken from them. They had no sympathy with him, but they knew it was their duty to protect him, although he had just shot one of the most popular men in the precinct. So they waited with the trembling wretch until the reserve squad arrived. Buckridge says that when he made Farrelli prisoner the latter exclaimed in broken English, "Yes, a policeman he came to my place and I killed him."

The police formed a hollow square with the prisoner and the detective in the centre. Then with drawn clubs the march to the station house began. The route was up First Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, thence to Third Avenue, thence up to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and to the station house. The crowd had now increased from 2,000 to 5,000. It grew fiercer and fiercer in its demand that the Italian be turned over to it.

"Lynch him! Lynch him!" was shouted again and again. Several times the mob closed in on the police in an attempt to get the prisoner from them. The officers had all they could do to keep the frenzied people from wreaking vengeance on Farrelli, who grew more and more frightened and was seized by a fit of violent trembling. Patrolman Buckridge had his coat torn, and the other policemen looked as if they had been in a Turkish bath.

At last the prisoner was safely gotten into the station house and locked up. Finding their desire for vengeance baffled, the mob returned to Farrelli's saloon. The windows were demolished, a door was smashed in, and a bootblack's brass-decorated stand was demolished. That none of this property belonged to the Italian was of no concern to the mob. They thought there was a chance that he had some interest in it and the destruction was wrought on general principles.

Farrelli refused to make any statement at the station house. "I talk to my lawyer," he said. "I did not shoot the policeman. No one can prove I shot him." His wife was also arrested and held as a witness. It was said that she had been seen to hand the revolver to her husband. It was also said that she first met O'Keefe in the hallway and tried to prevent him from entering the saloon, but that he pushed her aside and that then she called to her husband to shoot him.

O'KEEFE RECOGNIZES FARRELLI.

After the size of the crowd had dwindled, Farrelli was taken in the police patrol wagon to the Harlem Hospital to be identified by O'Keefe. When Farrelli was led into the room where O'Keefe lay in agony upon a cot, it was found that the patrolman was blind. He was conscious, however, and one of the detectives spoke to Farrelli. When the latter answered, O'Keefe exclaimed: "I recognize the voice. It is Farrelli's. He is the man who shot me."

The Italian was then taken back to the station house. Among the witnesses who saw him climbing fences after the shooting are Patrolman Harris of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was on his vacation and happened to be in the neighborhood at the time; Henry Brethof of 2,217 Park Avenue, and Frederick Pooley of 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The surgeons at the Harlem Hospital said last night that O'Keefe cannot survive. He is getting the best of surgical attention. Besides the hospital surgeons, he is attended by Police Surgeon Donovan and Prof. Manley, an eye specialist, whom the men of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station have employed.

Dr. Manley, assisted by the hospital surgeons, operated upon O'Keefe and found one bullet lodged back of the right eye. They extracted it. It was ascertained that the other bullet had lodged at the base of the spine. A second operation was then begun in the hope of extracting this bullet also.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Wall of the Church of the Holy Rosary was summoned to the bedside of O'Keefe last evening and administered the last rites of the Church to him. Capt. Sheehan also went to O'Keefe's cot and asked: "Do you recognize my voice?" "Yes," replied O'Keefe; "you're the Captain." He then made the following statement, which Capt. Sheehan took down in writing:

"I was on my way from dinner, and my mother told me that my younger brother, who is about eighteen years old, had not been home to dinner. I knew he was in the habit of going to the saloon, so went there to see if he was there. I entered the side door. I did not see my brother there. A man sitting down was drinking what looked like wine. I tasted it, and intended to place Farrelli under arrest. Before I could get my pistol out he shot me."

Several outrages by Italians have occurred within a short time in that part of the city, and the feeling of the citizens is bitter. The police say that some day, if the Italians do not curb their powers for evil, there will be a large-sized lynching bee in Harlem, and the affairs that claimed Italian victims in the South will be tame in comparison.

TO JAIL INSTEAD OF TO ALTAR.

Servant Stole Clothing and Jewels to Wear at Her Wedding.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Sept. 3.—Lena Comiski, a Polish girl, who had been working for John Young, a Bay View farmer, was to have been married to-day to Joseph Fulda, a farm hand employed in Peconic. There was no wedding, however, because the bride was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing jewelry, money, and clothing belonging to Mrs. Arthur Hand of New York, a guest of the Young family.

Lena left her place on Thursday last to prepare for the wedding. Mr. Young, accompanied by his wife and two sisters, Mrs. Hand, and Miss Kittie Young, started off the same morning for an outing, returning at 10 o'clock at night. Mrs. Hand found her room very much disturbed, her entire wardrobe of clothes, three gold rings, a diamond brooch, and $5 in bills missing.

Mr. Young hastened to Southold, and returned, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Frederick Booth. The latter called at the Comiski home and told Lena she had been seen leaving the house with the missing articles. The girl broke down and admitted her guilt, and the stolen wardrobe was located in the woods near her home, while the jewelry and money were found in her possession.

The girl admitted having broken open the front door of the Young house and entering Mrs. Hand's room. She explained that her desire to be becomingly arrayed at her wedding had prompted her to commit the theft.

Sampson Did Not Ask for Relief.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Lieut. Commander Winslow of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff,

SUNDAY ON THE SHAMROCK

Men Have a Rest, and Some of Them Take in Coney Island.

MANY VISITORS TO THE FLEET

Sir Thomas Spends the Day on the Erin and Will Take the Challenger Out To-day for a Spin.

The Scotch Sabbath was observed yesterday on board the Shamrock and her attendant fleet of auxiliaries that swung lazily at their anchors off the New York Yacht Club station at Tompkinsville. The crews of the various craft, from Captain down to the "grub spoiler," as the Scotch tars irreverently call the cook, had a day of absolute rest, and Sir Thomas Lipton, who remained on board the Erin all day, received few visitors.

The bay in the vicinity of the cup hunter was well filled with sightseers who had voyaged down from the city to obtain a view of the Shamrock, and, if possible, catch a glimpse of her popular owner. Every type of yacht that could float was in that gathering of vessels. The magnificent floating palace of the millionaire, its owner reclining in luxurious ease amid silken cushions under an awning that protected him and his guests from the rays of "Old Sol," was there and rubbed elbows with the humble catboat whose patched and dingy sail told tales of long use in all kinds of weather.

The Staten Island boatmen reaped a golden harvest from the hundreds of visitors who went down to Tompkinsville, and desired a closer view of the yacht than could be obtained from shore.

Throughout the day the crews of the various vessels in Sir Thomas's fleet lounged about the deck of the tender Nonowantuc and chaffed good-naturedly at the throng of visitors. Sir Thomas sent cigars and grog over to the men during the afternoon, and shortly afterward granted shore leave to a number of them and placed the tugboat James A. Lawrence at their disposal.

The owner of the yacht spent the morning in arranging his voluminous correspondence and consulting with Messrs. Fife and Ratsey about the final details of the trials of the Shamrock. He greeted the representative of THE TIMES pleasantly, and asked the latest news about the Columbia.

"You see," he said, "we are greatly interested in her and everything she does. We want to keep closely in touch with every one of her performances, for it will be just so much gained when the Shamrock meets her. She must be a wonderfully fast boat, but then you know we also have a fast one here," pointing to the green hull of the Shamrock.

Just at that moment a big side-wheeler steamed past, her decks black with people, her whistle screaming, and her scores of flags snapping in the wind. As she passed the Shamrock her band struck up "The Wearing of the Green," and Sir Thomas raised his hat in response to the wild cheers of the excursionists who recognized him.

"That is why I like America and Americans," he said. "In no country would a foreigner be received with the honors that have been extended to me. The only way I can thank them is through the press, but I feel deeply grateful for it all."

Neither Mr. Ratsey nor Mr. Fife would speak about the chances of the yacht carrying away the cup. Mr. Fife said that he had not as yet seen the Columbia, and it would be absurd for him to express an opinion. "I know that the Shamrock is the fastest boat that we could produce on the other side," he said, "and we mean to do all we can in an honorable way to beat the Columbia. More than that I cannot say until after the races are sailed."

Sir Thomas exhibited a few of the treasures on the Erin. The most interesting, and one that he prizes highly, is the silver cup that was presented to Lord Nelson after the battle of the Nile. It is ornate in design and a magnificent example of the silversmith's art of a century ago. It is bowl-shaped, and on the pedestal, among entwined oak leaves, is the following inscription:

> From the Corporation of Portsmouth
> To the Savior
> Of His Country.
> Presented to Lord Nelson.

The only man on board the yacht who was not keeping the Sabbath day as it should be observed was the sailor at the ensign halyards of the Erin. At intervals of five minutes throughout the day the union jack, with its surrounding field of blue, was dipped, in reply to the salutes of passing steamers and sailing craft.

The Shamrock will leave her anchorage at 8 o'clock this morning for Sandy Hook in tow of the tug James A. Lawrence, and if the weather conditions are favorable she will have her initial spin under racing canvas in American waters. Sir Thomas will be on board the Shamrock during the day, and, as a matter of fact, will sail on the yacht every day she goes out for a trial, as well as in the races against the Columbia.

The twenty-five men who were granted shore leave went on board the tug Lawrence to the Atlantic Yacht Club's pier at Sea Gate. The men were clad in spotless white duck and were in charge of Mate Rowe and the Shamrock and Mr. Crawford, foreman of Fife's yard at Fairlie. They were escorted to the entrance of the Sea Gate property by Special Officer Eckhouse, who directed them to the Bowery and other well-known resorts on Coney Island. They returned to the tender Nonowantue shortly after 9 o'clock in order to get ready for to-day's hard work.

MAZET TURNS TO FLATBUSH.

Reports of Many Robberies in That Section of Brooklyn Have Led to an Investigation.

The many robberies which have been reported in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn of late are said to have attracted the attention of the Mazet committee. Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, is said to be making inquiries by letter among the Flatbush residents whose homes have been entered.

F. W. Gilbert of 97 East Eighteenth Street, whose residence was robbed recently, is one of those with whom Mr. Moss has communicated. The letter, it is said, was to the effect that if Mr. Gilbert had any grievance to air, the committee would be pleased to give him a hearing.

Mr. Gilbert, when asked if he intended to appear before the committee, said that he did not expect to do so. He declined to make public the contents of the letter which he had received from Mr. Moss.

The gang of burglars who have been at work in Flatbush have extended their field of operations to Windsor Terrace. Half a dozen stores and dwellings have been robbed within the last week in this neighborhood. All of these robberies were of small moment, but they indicate that the burglars are becoming more and more active in the district.

It came to light yesterday that the home of A. M. Stanley, at 14 Kenmore Place, Flatbush, whose family are out of town, was entered a few days ago. How much booty the thieves secured the police refused to tell.

It also became known yesterday that the Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, at Flatlands, was entered by burglars early on Thursday morning last. The robbers forced an entrance to the vestry, and stole thirteen cassocks.

The cassocks were found in a field near by by a boy and were returned to the Rev. Edward W. Dullea, pastor of the church. A cutaway coat, supposed to have been left behind by one of the thieves, was found in the vestry.

DEAD ON RAILROAD TRACKS.

Railway People Contend Death Wounds Were Not Made by a Train.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—The body of Joseph Rovisse, a laborer of this town, was found on the tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad, near North Leominster, early this morning. There was a terrible wound on the back of his head and a slight bruise on the forehead.

It is supposed that he lay down between the tracks while under the influence of liquor and that he was so near the rail that a cowcatcher of a night train struck his head a glancing blow. The railroad authorities, however, are not satisfied that he was killed by the cars, and say there is no evidence of the body being moved; that Rovisse was lying upon his back, with his arms at his side and lower limbs crossed naturally.

No blood was found except near the body. The railroad people also claim that the wound could have been inflicted by a club, and the victim placed near the tracks to cover up the crime. He was thirty-five years of age.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS' DEMANDS.

To Strike If Not Granted Higher Wages and Half Holiday.

Building contractors will realize less money on their contracts this year if the various carpenters' unions succeed in carrying out their demands for an increase of wages from $3.50 a day to $4. The Building Trades Council has just indorsed their demands and will do all in its power to enforce them.

A conference of the New York City Carpenters' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held yesterday, and it was decided to send out to-day notices to all builders and contractors that they must grant the men the Saturday half holiday on and after Sept. 16 and $4 a day wages beginning Sept. 18.

These carpenters' organizations in New York and Brooklyn, which have some thirty locals and 8,000 members, are affiliated with both the Building Trades Council and Board of Walking Delegates. The latter organization will take action on the carpenters' demands at its next meeting. If it indorses the demands, it will be bound to see that they are enforced by ordering general strikes of all the building trades in all buildings where the demands are refused.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

The Central Federated Body Asked to Indorse Its Work.

George K. Lloyd of the People's Choral Union called yesterday on the Central Federated Union and asked for the indorsement of a circular from that organization to all the trades and labor organizations in the city. The movement to teach the masses singing was started by Frank Damrosch with an elementary class in 1892. The following year these pupils were raised to an advanced class, and fifteen elementary classes were started in New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Damrosch received voluntary aid from persons who took an interest in his work, but neither he nor his assistants receive any compensation for their services. The pupils, however, pay a fee of 10 cents for each class to defray the expenses of rent, printing, and music.

The circular presented by Delegate Lloyd calls the attention of workingmen and workingwomen to the fact that any one with 10 cents and an hour or two to spare during the week or on Sunday afternoon may learn to sing correctly from notes. The people's singing movement, the circular says, has trained over 5,000 persons, and has taught them to understand, read intelligently, and to sing with pleasure and effect the best works of the world's greatest masters of the art of musical composition. The movement is co-operative; no one makes money out of it, and each member pays exactly the same proportion of running expenses. Any money that may be made by concerts goes into the treasury of the movement. The time of meeting and location of the elementary classes are as follows:

University Settlement Building, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Lenox Hall, Grand Opera House, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Friendly Aid Hall, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Turn Verein Hall, 305 West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Brady's Academy, Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Ebling's Casino, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Harlem Arcade, 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street near Third Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.
Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, Thursday, at 8 P. M.
Harlem Arcade, 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
Penn Fulton Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street, Friday, at 8 P. M.
Knickerbocker Hall, 163 Clymer Street, near Bedford Avenue, Friday, at 8 P. M.
Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner South Portland Avenue, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
Koch's Hall, 1,246 Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

These classes, the circular says, will be open during the entire coming season, and all that a would-be member has to do is to send his or her name and address to the Secretary of the movement, John McDonough, 41 University Place, Manhattan, or to A. Rothenberg, 245 Concord Street, Brooklyn. After a season in the preparatory class and another season in the advanced class the member goes to the Choral Union to become familiar with music in the highest development.

PLANS FOR LABOR DAY.

Central Federated Union Will Enjoy Games and Dancing.

Labor Day will be observed by the Central Federated Union by a picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park, and the members with their families will amuse themselves with games, speeches, and dancing. The games will include a hundred-yard dash open to all, a sack race open only to delegates of the Central Federated Union, a two-mile bicycle race open to all, a hundred-yard ladies' race open to all, a hop, step, and jump open to members of affiliated unions; a boys' race open to sons of affiliated members, a 400-yard race open to all, putting the sixteen-pound shot, a shooting match for members of affiliated unions, a game of baseball for the Building and Miscellaneous Trades Sections, football and bowling open to all, a tug of war, and an old man's race open to members of affiliated unions only.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the Bronx will have a parade to Mount Vernon. They will be joined by the carpenters' unions of Westchester, King's Bridge, William's Bridge, Tremont, and Morrisania.

Bricklayers' Union No. 35 will assemble at 1,551 Second Avenue, will march to the Astoria ferry, cross over, and go to Eltner's Union Park, in Flushing Avenue. The Fourth Division of the Laborers' Union Protective Society will spend the day at Sentinel Hall, 220 Avenue A, and will be addressed by labor leaders.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will go to the Labor Lyceum grounds, at Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, and the members will spend the day in bowling, gymnastic exercises, choral singing, and dancing. At night the grounds will be illuminated with Chinese lanterns. District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn will have a festival and games at Cypress Hills Park.

The United Building Trades of Hudson County, N. J., will go to Baldwin Park, at Baldwin, near Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The members will have a parade on the grounds, and that will be followed by games.

Mass Meeting of Pianomakers.

A mass meeting of pianomakers was held yesterday morning at Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street, and the audience listened to a report on the strike of the men in Krakauer's Piano Factory for an advance of wages. The delegates said that Mr. Krakauer had declared that he would shut down his works rather than yield to the men's demands, and they also reported that several piano manufacturers were helping Mr. Krakauer, by doing work for him. The meeting indorsed the strike, and decided to order strikes in the shops of such manufacturers as might be detected in helping Mr. Krakauer.

Aliens Working on Transport.

The painters and decorators of Brooklyn yesterday complained to the Central Labor Union of that borough that alien workmen were employed in doing painting work on a United States transport lying in the navy yard. The meeting decided to write to the Secretary of War, and call his attention to this violation of the labor laws.

Fire in a Michigan Village.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 3.—A bad fire took place to-day in Pinconning village, twenty miles north of Bay City. Thirty-two frame buildings, including the Michigan Central passenger station, Maccabee Hall, and thirteen business houses and twenty-five dwellings were destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at $75,000, with small insurance.

American Bankers' Association.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Several hundred delegates arrived in the city to-day to attend the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which begins to-morrow. Many important papers are to be read. One of the subjects to be considered by the convention will relate to the establishment of a comprehensive credit rating system.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

EXPECT COLUMBIA TO WIN

Yachtsmen in Newport Believe She Will Defeat the Shamrock.

MR. LIPTON MAY BE MISLED

Possibly He Underrates the Defender's Speed, Which Is Faster than in 1895—Plans for To-day's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—This has been a day of rest for the Columbia and Defender crews. Both yachts spread their canvas for a good drying this morning, but they kept fast at their buoys.

The second of the formal trial races will be sailed to-morrow, and, if possible, the start will be made precisely at 11 o'clock. As yesterday's race was to windward and return, to-morrow's will be a triangular race. The conditions of the weather at the start can hardly be such as to prevent this. The Regatta Committee is very anxious to give the yachts an opportunity to try conclusions on a reach, and this will best be accomplished by a triangular race. No doubt exists in the minds of yachting experts here that the Defender is materially faster than she was in 1895, when she defeated Valkyrie II. Just how many minutes faster she is on a thirty-mile course no one can tell, but it is firmly believed that the difference between the Columbia and Defender is considerably less than it would be were the latter sailing exactly as she did four years ago. As Capt. Jack Bunsby used to say, "The meaning of this remark is in its application." It means that if Sir Thomas Lipton is calculating on overcoming the difference between the Columbia and Defender with the latter's work of four years ago in mind he may meet with a serious disappointment.

Reports of the great confidence of the Shamrock people are received in Thames Street here with smiles. There is not a sailor on the beach who is not ready to bet his last dollar on the Columbia.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club is much concerned about the difficulty of keeping the course clear of excursion craft off Sandy Hook. S. Nicholas Kane, Chairman, said that he earnestly hoped for the development of a warm public spirit among the steamboat men.

"I hope we shall be able to keep the vessels bearing spectators not less than a mile away from the racers. This applies to the leeward, where much harm can be done by giving the yachts back wind."

Mr. Kane's view of the situation is correct. Just how excursion craft are to be compelled to keep out of the way if not willing to do so is not yet known, but aid is expected from both the Treasury and Navy Departments.

To-morrow's race will be conducted under the same rules as yesterday's.

There has been a fresh to strong southwesterly wind all day, and it is expected that the racers will find a little more sea than they had yesterday.

A prominent official of the New York Yacht Club said last night:

"Further trial races are quite unnecessary, for we all know that the Columbia is already chosen. It is requisite, however, that the yacht should be brought up to concert pitch before she meets the Shamrock, and the races are more in the nature of tuning up spins than anything else.

"It is also proper that the rigging, sails, and spars should be tested as close to the shops at Bristol as is possible, for the reason that should an accident occur at any time, the repairs could be made with greater dispatch than if the yacht was at Sandy Hook. The long tow through the East River, Hell Gate, and the Sound are also avoided, and the yacht will not be seen again in New York waters until everything is in perfect condition for a race against Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht."

Another prominent member of the New York Yacht Club said that if the Shamrock was more speedy than the Columbia as the latter boat is sailing now, she was indeed a wonder.

THE DEFENDER'S TIME ALLOWANCE.

Columbia's Concessions to the Old Boat on a Sliding Scale.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—With the Columbia's decisive victory over the Defender on Saturday and an anticipated repetition of the feat to-morrow, very few yachtsmen here are looking for a third formal contest between the two boats on Wednesday, at least not under the auspices of the America's Cup Committee, for that body has practically made up its mind as to the relative merits of the two yachts. In fact, no one now has the least doubt as to the Columbia's superiority and very few question her ability to successfully defend the cup against the Shamrock.

From the allowance table received by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club yesterday it appears that the Columbia defeated the Defender on Saturday by 3 minutes 19 seconds. This table was made up and agreed upon by the managers of the two boats and is a very ingenious affair, being quite favorable to the Defender. A second table was also made up, which was to be used in case the Defender made a particularly good showing in Saturday's race. The first table, however, will probably be used to-morrow, and the race on Saturday was computed on its basis, so that the Columbia wins the Brokaw Cup by a good margin.

The table allowance, however, has nothing whatever to do with the decision of the America's Cup Committee as to the relative merit of the two boats, and is merely used to decide the winner of the cup offered by Capt. Brokaw of the Amorita, and Mr. Harrison B. Moore. The table is based on a sliding scale, and the longer the head boat takes to sail the course, the greater allowance she has to make to her opponent. The table is figured on the basis of figures, instead of hours, and is as follows:

Time Consumed in Minutes.	Allowance in Minutes.
2:00 to 2:10	3:00
2:10 to 2:20	3:10
2:20 to 2:30	3:30
2:30 to 2:40	4:00
2:40 to 2:50	4:40
2:50 to 2:60	5:20
2:60 to 2:70	6:30
2:70 to 2:80	7:40
2:80 to 2:90	9:00
2:90 to 3:00	10:30
3:00 to 3:10	12:10
3:10 to 3:20	14:00
3:20 to 3:30	16:00

The Regatta Committee will announce at the conclusion of to-morrow's race if the boats will race again on Wednesday.

Parker Not to Help Sail Shamrock.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The report, repeatedly sent out from London, that Emperor William, through the efforts of Lord Lonsdale, has been induced to give his permission to Capt. "Ben" Parker of the Emperor's yacht, the Meteor, to assist in sailing the Shamrock in the coming races for the America's Cup, is officially declared to be entirely without foundation.

Another Clay County (Ky.) Killing.

LONDON, Ky., Sept. 3.—A report is current that Deputy Sheriff Lewis of Manchester was killed yesterday in Clay County. Several weeks ago, in Manchester, Deputy Stubblefield was shot by Mart Smith, who escaping capture, went to his home and sent word to the county officials that he would never attend court alive, therefore, it would be fatal for anybody to attempt to take him. Yesterday Lewis went to serve papers on him, and he was shot dead as he approached Smith's house. If this report is true this makes the third killing in Clay County last week.

Long Island Boy Killed by a Train.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., Sept. 3.—Clifford Powell, ten years old, son of Waite Powell, was killed last evening by the east-bound fast train. Young Powell, accompanied by several older boys, went to the station to get a load of feed. The horse became frightened and backed the wagon so that the end on which young Powell was standing extended over the track, and he was struck by the engine. The boy was instantly killed, but his companions escaped unhurt.

Back Broken by a Fall.

Robert Brown, a laborer, thirty-nine years old, fell out of the window of his home, the third floor of 382 Seventh Avenue, last night while leaning asleep on the window sill and broke his back. He would probably have been instantly killed had an awning not arrested his fall in part. He was taken to the New York Hospital. His recovery is said to be impossible.

BLOODY RIOT IN CHINATOWN.

Revolvers and Knives Used in the Streets, Detective Shot in Thigh, Chinaman Fatally Wounded.

A serious riot took place in "Chinatown" shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Revolvers were fired and knives were used. Mott and Pell Streets were blocked by a crowd of more than 1,000 Chinamen and white people. Several persons were badly injured, and the whole district was thrown into a state of panic.

The row had its origin in a long-standing feud between the Oriental Benevolent and Chu Chong Societies, rivals in laundry work. They have each been cutting prices so much as to leave little profit in the business.

While a crowd stood at the corner of Mott and Pell Streets a fight began between two laundrymen. Detectives McCluskey, Drennen, and Finlay, who were across the street, ran over to stop the row. Then pistol shots were fired. A squad of police soon arrived. Charley Lee, forty-five years old, of 12 Pell Street, fell to the street, shot in the abdomen. Detectives Finlay and Drennen arrested his assailant, who proved to be Ching Sam, thirty-six years old, of 16 Pell Street. Sam drew a revolver and tried to shoot Drennen, but the weapon missed fire. Lee's ante-mortem statement was taken by Coroner Fitzpatrick, at the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was taken. The injured man identified Sam as his assailant. Lee, it is said, will certainly die. His intestines were punctured by the bullet, which the surgeons could not locate. In the meantime policemen cleared the streets and arrested twenty Chinamen, on four of whom black jacks were found. Two other Chinamen who were shot, were taken from the street by friends and concealed.

Chin On had a revolver in his hand. He ran into the hallway of 10 Pell Street, and Detective McCluskey ran after him. In disarming the Chinaman McCluskey was shot in the left thigh. He held on to his man, however, and, with blood running from his wound, took him to the station house. After his wound was dressed by Surgeon McWhorter of the Hudson Street Hospital McCluskey was driven home in a coach.

NEW ENGLAND BIMETALLISTS.

Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, Congressman Lentz, and ex-Gov. Altgeld Speak at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—The first of the series of meetings arranged by the New England Bimetallic League in the interest of bimetallism was held at Crescent Park this afternoon. Col. A. C. Drinkwater of Braintree, Mass., who presided, introduced as the first speaker Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, who said, in part:

"It is well settled that the Chicago platform of 1896 will not be mutilated; that the Democratic National Convention of 1900 will adopt that platform without any omission, and that independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 will continue to receive the support of the Democratic organization of the country. It becomes every day better understood that the only Democrats in this land are those who accept and believe in and are ready to vote for the Chicago platform of 1896 as a whole. And it becomes every day better understood that those who have advocated the mutilation of that platform in 1900 are enemies of the Democratic organization of the country, and are the allies of those representing the interests of the organized wealth of the land. The efforts of political bosses in New York City, Chicago, and elsewhere to obstruct and to defeat those who declare for the laborer and producer before the holders of capital and organizers of trusts have failed, and miserably failed; and there is nothing left for them but to choose between the pretense of party loyalty and an open transfer to Republicanism.

"Every man is entitled to the benefit of his own labor, and no man is entitled to the benefit of any other man's labor. That is the Democracy of to-day, and that is the meaning of the Chicago platform of 1896. In 1900 those of us who so believe will have that platform to stand upon. That platform will be added to. There will be appropriate declarations as to imperialism and trusts; and, as for me, I would be glad to see a declaration favorable to the public ownership of public utilities; a declaration favorable to the initiative and referendum, and a demand for the election of United States Senators and United States Judges by the people."

Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, was the next speaker. His sarcastic references to President McKinley, his arraignment of the Philippine war, and his eulogy of Aguinaldo as one of the greatest men of the century were applauded.

There was prolonged cheering when Col. Drinkwater introduced ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois as the concluding speaker. Owing to the fact that his address in New York on Labor Day is to be devoted to a detailed discussion of the monetary question, he simply dealt in generalities to-day. He argued that the remonetization of silver would afford an opportunity for the wage earners to have more money to spend and thus open up markets at home which would utilize to the fullest extent the products of the country. He said that not a single respectable argument could be found for the gold standard.

At the close of the ex-Governor's address there were calls for Senator Tillman, who, in response, promised to bring his "three-pronged pitchfork" to the meeting to-morrow and use it to good effect.

CLINTON DEMOCRATS AT WAR.

Party Leaders Charged with Voting for Mr. McKinley in 1896.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Ex-Mining Inspector Robert H. Rogers of Plattsburg, leader of the Bryan faction of the Democratic Party in Clinton County, has issued a circular letter to the Democratic voters of the county, in which he bitterly attacks John B. Riley, ex-Consul to Ottawa; J. O. Smith, and other prominent Democrats, charging them with voting and working for Mr. McKinley in 1896.

Mr. Rogers says the gold Democrats are trying to get control of the county organization so they can sell out the party again next year as they did in 1896, and he urges the straight Democratic voters to attend the caucuses to be held soon and elect Bryan men as delegates to the County Convention. The rank and file of the Democratic Party in Clinton County, he says, are enthusiastic for Bryan.

All the present leaders of the party are gold men. The coming contest will probably be one of the hottest factional fights ever fought in the county.

JAMAICA'S EXPORT TRADE.

Late Figures Show Increase in Shipments to America.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 27.—A departmental report has just been issued by the Collector General of Jamaica, which gives a striking and interesting view of the increase in the principal items of island produce exported to the United States between April 1 and Aug. 12 of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period last year. This makes the following showing:

Article.	1899.	1898.
Cocoanuts	5,698,631	4,262,690
Coffee, (cwt.)	8,280	4,671
Bananas (bunches)	4,815,943	3,754,876
Pineapples (doz.)	4,571	2,351
Ginger (cwt.)	3,330	1,398
Pimento (cwt.)	7,093	7,051
Sugar (tons)	13,261	9,888
Tobacco (lb.)	1,875	250
Grapefruit (bbls.)	65	Nil

In view of the reciprocity movement and the analysis by the United States Consul, Louis A. Dent, of the discriminating tendency of the Jamaica tariffs, it is interesting to note the relation of the above figures to the island's total export. Besides bananas, all of which now go to the Americans, the total exports, as shown in the next table, indicate the improvement in the export trade:

Articles.	1899.	1898.
Coffee, (cwt.)	18,458	22,397
Cocoanuts	6,221,815	4,825,530
Bananas, (bunches)	4,824,038	3,758,806
Pineapples, (doz.)	5,213	2,770
Ginger, (cwt.)	9,581	5,852
Pimento, (cwt.)	22,567	21,836
Sugar (tons)	14,574	11,706
Tobacco, (lbs.)	11,200	5,436
Grape fruit, (bbls.)	122	....

Although busy preparing for the Philadelphia Commercial Congress, Jamaica is already developing a keen public interest in the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition of 1901. The newspapers devote columns to the subject, and there is no doubt that West Indian industrial interests will be thoroughly represented.

Alleged Swiss Swindler Held.

The immigration authorities, acting on information received some time ago from Switzerland, yesterday arrested William Muller, a second cabin passenger on the steamship La Champagne. The man is wanted by the Swiss authorities for having swindled his native parish in that country out of 4,000 francs. The Board of Special Inquiry decided to hold Muller.

LIKENS CARTER TO DREYFUS

Blair, the Captain's Counsel, Says He Is Conspiracy's Victim.

ACCUSES OTIS OF PREJUDICE

Asserts that Carter's Prosecution Is Due to His Threat to Investigate Nicaragua Canal Project.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"Publication of the proceedings of the Capt. Oberlin M. Carter court-martial, whose verdict is in the hands of President McKinley for approval or rejection, has been the cause of a number of sensational statements during the past week, the wildest of which is that Frank P. Blair, counsel for Carter, has charged Gen. Elwell S. Otis, now commanding the army in the Philippines, with perjury and subornation of perjury. In connection with the statement Mr. Blair has been quoted as emphasizing the accusations.

"'I have made no such charges against Gen. Otis,' said Mr. Blair last night. 'A reading of the affidavit does not by the furthest stretch of the imagination support such a statement as has appeared as coming from me. The affidavit was filed with the President along with others last Fall, when the review of the proceedings was referred to Senator Edmunds.

"'The affidavit was filed as an essential part of the demand for a setting aside of the verdict, and simply states that one night at the De Soto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., during the sitting of the court-martial, I overheard Judge Advocate Col. Thomas F. Barr read some document to Gen. Otis and Col. Gillespie of the court-martial and conclude by saying he would read it to counsel, and Gen. Otis remarked, "That will be good."

"'The affidavit was a proof that the two members of the court-martial had exceeded their province in discussing the case with the prosecuting attorney. In any legal proceeding such an act is sufficient to throw out the verdict of a jury, and the court-martial is only a jury.'

"'In connection with the assertion of the making of a charge of perjury against the President of the court-martial, the counsel is quoted as having had an interview with President McKinley on the matter and that the President had said the charges would necessitate the recall of Gen. Otis from the Philippines. Mr. Blair also repudiates having made such a statement.

"'I never talked with the President about the affidavit,' he said. "I do not even know if he read it. The story is absurd. The affidavit was filed to show the prejudice of the President of the court-martial. My accusation against Gen. Otis goes that far and no further. I believe that he was influenced in his judgment on the matter by something or somebody outside of the evidence. That is evident to any reader of the evidence.

"'I believe that Capt. Carter is the victim of a conspiracy to degrade him. It is an American parallel to the Dreyfus case. The same general features are in both cases. The accusers and persecutors of Carter are of the general staff of the army, as are those of Dreyfus.

"'Jealousy and a deliberate attempt to carry out the wishes of superiors, to pander to political influence, has actuated the majority of the men on the Carter court-martial. Secret conferences such as that set out in my affidavit, were the illegal methods to secure the conviction of Capt. Carter.

"'Mr. Blair intimates that Carter was singled out as a victim of the wrath of the men who have been promoting the Nicaragua Canal scheme.

"'Carter was named a member of the Canal Commission to investigate the exact conditions of the scheme,' added Mr. Blair. 'He was selected because of his known engineering ability. At the Army and Navy Club at Washington he said he proposed to get at the bottom of the scheme and show it up.

"'He was then sent to England as Military Attaché of the American Embassy. On his return he was placed under arrest, charged with defrauding the Government.

"'I believe if he had never announced his intentions to prick the plans of the promoters he would not have been accused.'"

CALIFORNIA FORESTS BURNED.

Fire Which Started a Week Ago Has Traversed 700,000 Acres and Cannot Be Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A fire is now in progress in the Sierra Madre Mountains southeast of Old Baldy, in Southern California. Flames have been licking the verdure in the forest preserve for a week, and it is now feared that the fire will spread to the Lytle Creek and Cannon Pass, in which case much damage would result to the Bear Valley irrigation plant and to the other sources of supply which provide towns to the southward with water. The fire is still burning in the preserve, but owing to the inaccessibility of the mountains nothing can be done, the forest authorities say, to stop the devastation.

The fire started in Stoddard's Canyon, and in a few hours it is estimated that the flames traversed at least 40,000 acres of forest, wiping out underbrush, destroying the forest flowers, and killing the roots of big trees. The entire forest preserve, which consists of some 3,000,000 acres, is divided into four districts, known as the Wilson Peak District, San Gabriel District, San Antonio District, and Lytle Creek District. One ranger is employed in each district. Supervisor Borden lives in Pasadena and the Superintendent in Los Angeles. It is estimated that the fire has devastated thus far about 700,000 acres, a portion of which was covered with trees from four to six feet in diameter and nearly 200 feet high.

If the fire continues as expected it will burn over about one-third of the entire preserve, or about 1,000,000 acres. As it is, the watershed of Cucamonga Creek and part of San Antonio Creek watershed have been destroyed.

FOREST FIRES IN ARKANSAS.

Great Damage Done and Many Men Exhausted in Fighting the Flames.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—Disastrous forest fires are raging in the southern portion of Calhoun County. Already great damage has been done, and unless rain comes soon the loss will be incalculable. Fire fighters are working day and night. Many have become exhausted, and several have been prostrated by the heat while fighting the flames.

The fires have devastated a large area in the Ouachita Valley, and thousands of head of stock have been driven from their pasturage. For several years a large number of men have been making and corded up staves in the jungles, and much of their property has been burned.

TROLLEY RUNS DOWN CHILD.

His Head Crushed, and It Is Believed He Will Die.

Charles Cabish, a three-year-old boy, while playing in front of his home, No. 73 North Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, was run down by Trolley Car No. 2,002 of the North Second Street line and received probably fatal injuries.

The little fellow started to cross the street just as the car came dashing along on the way to the Broadway ferry, and was struck by the fender. He went under the car and his head was crushed by the motor box. The parents of the boy witnessed the accident from a window of their home, and ran to the street.

The child had been taken from beneath the car when the father reached the street and was being carried to his home. When the mother saw the unconscious form of her son she fell to the street in a faint. A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, but when Ambulance Surgeon Schutz arrived the father refused to allow him to examine the boy, having sent for his own physician. It is believed that the child is also internally injured and will die.

Scotch Clergyman Called to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—George Adam Smith, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, has been called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. It is said that he has been offered $10,000 a year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—The barrel factory of F. & F. Glorin, Black Rock, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $35,000. Partly insured.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. H. Ellis, Cincinnati; D. T. Watson, Pittsburg; L. D. Gilbert, Pittsburg; S. Garrison, Pittsburg.

ASTOR—W. H. Holloway, Washington; R. Gardner, Wabash; Richard Mansill, Rock Island, Ill.; Tazewell Gilmer, Richmond; Arthur Levy Rio de Janeiro.

BUCKINGHAM—H. C. Whitehead, Chicago; S. B. Schuger, Pittsburg.

EMPIRE—G. K. Worms, New Orleans; Mrs. G. M. Rollins, Paris; W. A. Findlay, Jr., Pine Barren, Fla.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Urban Woodbury, Vermont; Congressman Galusha A. Crow, Pennsylvania; Richard Hennemann, Bradford, England; Judge J. C Bradford, Nashville.

GILSEY—J. J. Cahill, Denver; A. F. Bettinson, London; Norman French, Toronto; William J. Buchanan, Buenos Ayres; J. N. Dean, Indianapolis; R. Alexander McCreery, Columbia, S. C.; G. W. Ireland, Buenos Ayres; A. R. Randolph, Chicago.

GRAND—C. E. Langham, Louisville; H. E. Watkins, Hamilton, Ohio; W. H. Fargo, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. A. Fourner, Montreal; Norman Parris, Barbados.

HOFFMAN—Lyman C. Reid, New Orleans; Horace Herna, London; B. Doyle, Australia; S. M. Mather, London; Count Josef Karpeles, Vienna; Thomas E. Nelson, London.

HOLLAND—Charles Tobias, Cincinnati; W. B. Homer, St. Louis; W. F. Zeller, Chicago; L. F. Ireland, Cleveland; Robert Shewan, Hongkong, China; J. R. McKay, Chicago; Fred H. Page, Chicago; E. J. Buffington, Chicago; O. E. Remhardt, Pittsburg; Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—Jacob Strauss, Vienna; M. H. Johnson, Little Rock; Dr. O. N. Orlan, Chicago; James A. Kennedy, Honolulu; K. D. Bishop, Cleveland; Vivian Jones, Salt Lake City; Earle W. Elodgett, Manila; W. Blackwell, San Francisco; M. A. Porter, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. M. P. Piggott, United States Navy; F. A. Wheatley, Memphis.

MANHATTAN—W. H. Miles, Richmond; H. Black, Toronto; J. A. McCrea, Pittsburg; G. E. McWilliams, Spokane; Dr. E. G. Shepard, Cleveland; J. W. Scheibler, Memphis.

MURRAY HILL—A. J. Webb, Chicago; E. T. James London; J. D. Swan, Kansas City; Raoul Perez, Buenos Ayres; George B. Perkinson, Cincin

A RAMAPO IN NEW JERSEY

Union Township Residents Aroused Over a Proposed Sewer Deal.

CLEVELAND CAPITALISTS IN IT

It Is Said They Want to Charge the People for Something for Which They Paid Nothing.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 3.—Residents of Union Township, to the north and west of this city, are excited over the proposed action of the Township Committee, which will meet Tuesday night to act upon the question of a sewer. There are some who intimate the proposed sewer will prove a heavier tax proposition upon the section affected than the recently proposed Ramapo water deal upon New York.

The people of Union Township at the last election voted in favor of a sewer. Taking that vote as a starting point, some of the politicians arranged what the opponents of it claim is a daring programme. Communication was had with the persons in control of what is known as the McPherson or Elmora sewer, and a contract arranged.

The McPherson sewer taps Union Township and extends along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey near Westfield Avenue. It is a private sewer and is largely owned by Cleveland capitalists who are interested in real estate in the vicinity of Elmora. These capitalists are represented in Elizabeth by local attorneys.

The McPherson sewer empties into the Elizabeth sewer. It is claimed by the authorities of Elizabeth that the persons owning the sewer have no right to turn sewerage into the Elizabeth system. Controller A. B. Carlton of the City of Elizabeth, when seen in reference to the Union Township sewer to-day, expressed surprise that it was proposed to turn the sewerage from that section into Elizabeth's sewers without consulting the authorities of Elizabeth.

"The persons who constructed the McPherson sewer," said the Controller, "have never paid the City of Elizabeth for the privilege of making the connection. On the other hand, it has cost the City of Elizabeth at least $10,000 to construct the Sayer Street sewer. This sewer would never have been necessary had it not been for the connections made with our system by the Elmora sewer. I am astonished to learn now that the owners of this sewer, a private affair, are going to charge the people of Union Township for something for which they paid nothing themselves.

"My only interest in the matter is to see that the interests of the City of Elizabeth are protected. Our sewer system is already taxed to its utmost. It will be impossible for the city's sewers to take care of the sewage from Union Township without building new sewers at an expense of many thousands of dollars."

One of the peculiar features of the proposed contract between the owners of the sewer and Union Township is the matter of an unlimited tax on the people of Union Township. It is claimed by some of the residents of the township that this tax would be as hard for them to meet as it would have been for the people of New York to meet the proposed Ramapo water contract.

Originally it was proposed to put a tax of $2 on every lot in Union Township. The size of these lots was specified to be 150 feet by 50 feet. Inasmuch as Union Township is rapidly being settled by New York business men, it is argued that the acre property must all come upon the market within a short time.

The tax of $2 a lot, it is claimed, would have resulted in a tax amounting to about $400,000, upon the future residents of the section. This money would have to be paid to a private corporation owning a sewer without tidewater connections except by the Elizabeth sewers.

It is claimed the McPherson sewer cost less than $15,000. The $2 a lot tax would not be imposed until the land was platted, but under the proposed contract it was to have been collected no matter whether persons owning lots ever connected with the sewer or not. Some of the residents in the upper portion of the township, who would not have been benefited in the least degree by the proposed improvement, objected to this, and a sewer district consisting of only the lower portion of the township has accordingly been set off.

It is claimed that the proposed tax of $2 a lot on all lots in the sewer district still remains in the proposed contract, and it is said that the amount which will thus be collected will be enough to pay the proprietors of the private sewer a sum that will be many times what the connection is really worth. The tax of $2 a lot, whether sewer connections are made or not, is being bitterly opposed by many taxpayers, who claim it will retard the development of Lorraine, North Roselle, Aldene, and other places on the north side of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

ARREST OF BOSTON MEN.

One Claims High Rank in Municipal Work There.

A man who gave his name as Lewis O. Cloudman and said he was Superintendent of Street Cleaning in Boston, Mass., was arrested yesterday at Coney Island by Detectives Shay and Busby, who found him engaged in a street fight with Robert Pierce of 468 Tremont Street, Boston.

At the station house Cloudman produced a card to substantiate his statement of his occupation. He said he was in New York on a vacation and was staying at the Broadway Central Hotel. Cloudman told the police that Pierce had come up and introduced himself as a member of a Pierce family of Boston with whom Cloudman was acquainted. They had several drinks together, and then Pierce persuaded Cloudman to try his luck at the "three-card monte" game. He had lost $300 when Pierce started to make his escape. The victim followed Pierce out into the street and was striving to detain him when both men were arrested.

Cloudman was released after telling his story, on his promise to appear in the Coney Island Police Court to-day as complainant against Pierce, who was held. Cloudman gave his home address as 49 Hammond Street, Boston.

SAW POSTAGE STAMP WALK.

Saloon Customer Dropped It on Floor and It Began to Climb the Bar.

He had been out all night, and he looked it all over. Wandering into a saloon near the Brooklyn Borough Hall, he leaned unsteadily against the bar and fumbled in one of his pockets.

"Shay, barkeep," he said, thickly, "gimme zin fizz n' er postash stam'," fishing a badly crumpled letter from his pocket.

The bartender mixed the drink, got a postage stamp from a drawer, and placed both before the inebriated one. The latter, after several futile efforts, picked up the sticky stamp, moistened it with his tongue, and then awkwardly dropped it to the floor.

Stooping to recover it, he suddenly straightened up, passed his hand quickly over his eyes, and then stared at the floor, with a look of mingled amazement and horror on his features.

"Now I've got 'em, barkeep, got 'em again!" he yelled, moving toward the door.

The postage stamp, to all appearances, was staggering about the floor. Finally it proceeded to climb up the side of the bar. The barkeeper took a look and he, too, was mystified. But a light suddenly dawned upon him and he brought the bar mallet down upon the apparently animated postage stamp, with a laugh that jarred the overwrought nerves of the other man.

The moistened postage stamp in falling, it seems, stuck on the back of a husky young cockroach foraging for free lunch on the barroom floor. The roach with the stamp sticking to his back, and with his body hidden from sight under it, had staggered about and attempted to climb up on the bar with his burden.

When the barkeeper explained things, the other man hastily changed his order to seltzer and lemon.

Telegrams by Post Card.

From The London Standard.

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for the introduction of telegram post cards and telegram letter cards, the invention, like the ordinary post card, of Prof. Dr. Hermann. They would be posted in the usual way, and the messages written on them would at once be telegraphed or telephoned from the Post Office to the receiving office, and there transferred to other cards, which would be delivered with the ordinary letters.

FIRED PISTOL IN STREET CAR.

Grandosi Terrorized the Other Passengers, but He Was the Only One Hurt—Night Stick Did It.

Samuel Grandosi, an Italian, forty years old, living at 596 Second Avenue, last night gave thirty or more passengers on a Second Avenue trolley car a fright that they will recall for days. Then a big policeman got aboard the car. He had a night stick. Then the car stopped. An ambulance came. Two surgeons in Bellevue Hospital took several stitches in Samuel's scalp.

Samuel drank so much yesterday that when he boarded an up-town car at Twenty-seventh Street and asked the conductor to let him off at Forty-seventh Street the conductor understood him to say Forty-second Street. He stopped the car at that point. When the Italian saw this he drew his revolver and threatened to shoot Conductor John Reilly full of holes. Several women in the car began to scream and some brave men tried to screen the women by walking all over them in their effort to get out of the car.

The motorman noticed that the Italian was unsteady on his feet and he opened the current wide. The car shot forward at a thirty-mile-an-hour gait, and the men and women were thrown in a heap on the floor. Grandosi was somewhere near the bottom of the heap. He managed to get the arm that held the revolver out of the pile, and with it free began to shoot.

The first shot hit the cash register, and that was put in bad order. A second shot hit the roof of the car. Then the car was stopped. A policeman from the West Forty-seventh Street Station jumped aboard, and as Grandosi's head emerged from somewhere in the heap the policeman hit it with his night stick. Not once, but until all reasonable doubt of further fireworks was removed. Then and not until then did they carry the murderous foreigner to the sidewalk, whence he was bundled into an ambulance and taken to the operating table at Bellevue.

Nobody was hurt but Grandosi.

LETTER CARRIERS READY.

Many of the delegates of the New York and Brooklyn letter carriers started yesterday for Scranton, Penn., to attend the convention of the Letter Carriers' National Association that will be held there this week. About 1,500 letter carriers will start to-day, filling five trains. Postmasters Van Cott and Wilson are to go by the first train. Before starting the letter carriers will make one delivery and them assemble at the S. S. Cox monument in Astor Place, and march to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Square, and to the Christopher Street Ferry.

In the parade in Scranton the New York and Brooklyn men will have the right of line and Noah Bruford of Station O, color bearer in the Seventy-first Regiment, who carried the flag up San Juan Hill, will carry the Stars and Stripes at the head of the column.

PREACHER PRAISES INGERSOLL.

Words of praise for the late Robert G. Ingersoll from the lips of an orthodox minister of the Methodist Church in Brooklyn last evening quite astonished the conservative members of his flock and caused much comment on their part. The preacher was the Rev. Otho F. Bartholow, pastor of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the leading churches of that denomination in Brooklyn. The subject of the Rev. Mr. Bartholow's sermon was, "What Is God to Me?" In referring to Ingersoll, the preacher said:

"Many Christian people regarded Robert G. Ingersoll as an enemy of mankind. I do not agree with them. I admitted and regarded him as one of the great men of the age. I do not agree with all that he said, but he did a great deal for us Christian ministers.

"He compelled us to get rid of a good deal of senseless cant. He compelled us to do away with a great deal of unnecessary hypocrisy. He forced us to get right down and search the Word of God, in order to fit ourselves to combat error and maintain truth. In that he did us a great service. He did more good than evil in his life. But he was a weak vessel when he came to die. None could lean on him then as they can on Christ.

ONE BROTHER SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Richard Larkin, twenty-six years old, of 244 East Thirtieth Street, shot and seriously wounded his brother, Thomas J. Larkin, thirty-eight years old, at their home yesterday afternoon. The wounded man, shot in the right breast, is now in Bellevue Hospital, but the physicians think he will recover. Both brothers are steamfitters and are employed in the New York Post Office. The wounded man bears a good reputation, while his brother Richard is known in the neighborhood as a hard drinker.

Richard staggered into the room where his aged father, John Larkin, was sitting, reading a paper, yesterday afternoon. The son asked his father where his brother Thomas was, and, not receiving a satisfactory reply, struck his father twice with his clinched fist in the face, knocking him down. Then Richard lay down on the bed in a drunken stupor. The father arose and went to the apartments of a neighbor. The next thing heard was the firing of a pistol, and when Mrs. Kate Larkin, the mother, and Mrs. Mary Smith, the sister of the Larkin boys, rushed into the bedroom they found Thomas on the floor, with a smoking, rusty revolver by his side.

"Dick shot me for—nothing," was all Thomas could gasp.

The mother ran down to the street and found Policeman Cronin of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on the corner. Hurrying to the scene, the policeman found Richard Larkin leaning against a railing of his house. Calls were sent in for an ambulance and patrol wagon. The wounded man was sent to the hospital and Richard was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

AN ARMENIAN ROMANCE.

Tachhowhi Gerebedian, a young Armenian woman, twenty-three years old, who arrived here in the steerage of the steamship Spaarndam, was yesterday married to Vahi Krihorian, who had been her sweetheart for years, and who had paid her way to this country. The ceremony, which was the first Armenian wedding superintended by the immigration authorities in some years, took place at a house on East Thirty-second Street. An Inspector from the Barge Office was present to see that the knot was properly tied. Vahi is a young silk weaver, living in Connecticut. He has been in this country four years. He saved his money and sent for the girl, who had promised to wait for him.

When the man called at the Barge Office to claim his promised bride the girl seemed very bashful and would not look him in the face. One of the matrons, who thought that the young people might have had a quarrel, asked Vahi what was the matter.

"Well," said he, "she loves me very much, and the reason she is so shy is because I sent her money to come over in the cabin and she has arrived in the steerage. She did this thinking the money saved would come in handy when we went to housekeeping."

"Young man," said the matron, impressively, "you have indeed secured a good wife."

OPPOSITION TO MR. REDMOND.

At a special meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation, held last night at 47 West Forty-second Street, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the New York City Council of the Irish National Federation, hereby indorse the position taken by the President of the Federation, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and the Chairman of this council, Mr. P. Gallagher, in their letters to the Redmond Invitation Committee.

Resolved, That while gratefully acknowledging the great services rendered to Ireland by Charles Stewart Parnell, and ever ready to do our part in honoring his memory when the opportune time arrives, we feel called upon to enter our earnest protest at this time against undertaking a monument to Parnell, while Ireland is still divided into "Parnellite" and "anti-Parnellite" camps, when the Irish people are already engaged in building a national monument to Wolf Tone and the United Irishmen, and while efforts are being made to erect monuments on the various battlefields of '98, we deem it unwise to place in competition for public favor the names of Wolf Tone and Parnell, and thus again divide national effort, when all are willing that each should be honored in succession.

Resolved, That we protest against inviting such an irreconcilable factionist as John E. Redmond, who has thwarted every effort for reunion in Ireland, to wit: The Irish Race Convention, the Unity Conference, and the present very successful efforts of the United Irish League in crushing out faction, to speak for the people of Ireland when even his own followers are giving every evidence of discarding his policy of faction, and disavowing his leadership.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEGINNING Next Sunday (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be **THREE CENTS**, and hereafter on Sunday, as on Week-Days, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be ***STRICTLY*** a newspaper.

DAILY, **ONE** CENT.
SUNDAY, **THREE** CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From The New York Times, Sept. 3.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in bulk the issue of the preceding week.

THE TIMES is willing to confess that it desires to individualize itself; it thinks it will accomplish its object by issuing on Sunday such a number of pages as the full presentation of all the news may demand, and it is confident that its readers will approve the innovation it makes.

It was on the 10th of October of last year that the price of the week-day issues of THE TIMES was reduced from three cents per copy to one cent. In reducing now the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from five cents per copy to three cents we simply follow the policy then adopted and need refer in explanation to no other circumstances than that fortunate precedent by which the circulation, the influence, and the profits of THE TIMES have been most satisfactorily enlarged. This community already knows so well the results of the reduction in the price of THE DAILY TIMES that we need enter into no detailed explanation of a similar step in respect to the Sunday edition. The efforts of the conductors of a newspaper to make it a good newspaper, and one that may be of "some service to the State," are robbed of a great part of their fruit and effect if the commodity they produce is held at a price which restricts its sale and use to the opulent few. THE TIMES has the best of reasons for asserting that, although the daily sum is petty, price does make a marked difference in the circulation of a newspaper not only among persons who are obliged to count the pennies, but also among those who have less need to limit their expenditures. The greater part of the increase in the sales of THE TIMES since the reduction in its price has been in the residential district of the city inhabited by well-to-do people.

It is our intent and expectation that the Sunday issue shall now come into a greater share of the very greatly enhanced popularity of the daily edition. Indeed, the price of the Sunday edition might now be reduced to two cents were it not for the fact that at that price the newsdealer could hardly get a fair and reasonable profit on sales. The cent which THE TIMES would be entirely willing and desirous to take off is retained in the selling price in order that the newsdealer may suffer no diminution in his gains by reason of the change in price, his profits at three cents remaining the same as under the old price of five cents.

THIS WOMAN ANXIOUS TO DIE.

Jumped Into River Twice and Was Rescued by Same Man Each Time.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Theresa Talion, thirty years of age, with no home, attempted suicide to-night by jumping from the ferry slip adjoining the Main Street dock into the Hudson River. The act was witnessed by a number of persons, and Thomas Strainlane of 28 Riverdale Avenue followed her into the water.

She struggled desperately, but was overpowered and brought to the dock. She was lifted out of the water, and Strainlane followed. Just as the young man reached the dock the woman broke away from those who were holding her and leaped in the second time. Strainlane again followed her.

This time she fought even more desperately than before, but was again overpowered, and on being landed was taken to the police station. She said she has no friends or money and wanted to die. She said she was born in Sing Sing and had been working for a family living in Mount Vernon. She was placed in a padded cell for the night.

MOTORMAN HURT BY HIS CAR.

Fell from the Dashboard and Was Dragged Fifty Feet.

John Snyder, a motorman on the Midland Electric Railroad, was severely injured by his car at Midland Beach yesterday afternoon. He was motorman of Car No. 14, and, having discharged his passengers at the terminal station, started his car forward around a bend to the embarking platform a hundred feet away.

As the car moved from the terminal platform he reached overhead to turn the route indicator and then sat on the dashboard, holding on to the hood of the car to see if the indicator had thrown properly. The beading around the edge of the hood gave way when he grasped it and he fell backward in front of the car.

He struck upon the fender, which threw him to one side. He either held on to the fender or was caught by it so that he could not release himself, and was dragged a distance of fifty feet before the car stopped, the power being cut off by the conductor, Frank E. Smith, who saw Snyder fall and pulled down the trolley pole.

Snyder was found to be badly injured. He has a bad scalp wound and the skull may be fractured at the base. There is also a bad laceration of the upper part of the right arm, and another at the abdomen. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton in a critical condition.

CANADIAN TROOPS AT ALBANY.

The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa There as Guests.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—For the first time since the revolution British troops under arms invaded the heart of New York State to-day, when the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, numbering 350 in command of Col. Hodgins, arrived here as the guests of the Tenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y. The reception accorded them was a most enthusiastic one, a continuous ovation being tendered the red-coated visitors as they marched up the hill to the State Armory, where the men will be quartered during their stay here.

To-morrow being a legal holiday the Capitol was to have been closed, but Superintendent of Buildings Bender will throw the State Buildings open for the inspection of the visitors. It was hoped that Gov. Roosevelt could make arrangements to be here to receive the Canadian soldiers, but he finds that will be impossible, and he has designated his Military Secretary, Col. Treadwell, to act in his stead.

In the afternoon the Canadian Band, which consists of sixty pieces, together with a drum corps of forty pieces, will give a concert at Lagoon Island, in conjunction with the Tenth Battalion Band, at which Sousa's march, "Hands Across the Sea," will be rendered.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.

The Preparations for the Observation of Rosh Hashannah.

Rosh Hashannah, the Jewish New Year, will be ushered in with the setting of the sun this evening. On this day, which is considered one of the holiest in the entire Jewish calendar, all Hebrews, whether they be orthodox or reformed, in whatever quarter of the globe they may have cast their lot, go to the nearest synagogue, if possible, to give thanks for blessings received and to beg forgiveness for sins committed.

One of the ancient customs, handed down from the time of Moses, is the blowing of the shofar, or ram's horn, which is done for the purpose of awakening the mind, in a forceful manner, to a proper realization of the serious import of the day, and as an impressive warning to him who would falter, that the day of judgment is close at hand.

In the many temples and synagogues in this city sermons are to be delivered by the various preachers. At the Temple Rodolph Scholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, Dr. Rudolph Grossman will address his congregation, the title of his sermon being, "Where Is the Lamb for the Offering?" His Tuesday morning sermon will be, "What Does It Mean to Be a Jew?" On the day of atonement Dr. Grossman will deliver a sermon on Daniel in the lions' den, in which he will refer to the Dreyfus case. This evening Dr. Kaufman Kohler will preach at Temple Beth-El a sermon entitled "Life's Ministry and Life's Mastery," and to-morrow Dr. Schulman will preach on "The Kingdom of God" at the same temple. Dr. S. S. Wise of the Bnai Jeshurun Temple, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, will deliver a sermon entitled "Behind and Before." To-morrow his sermon will be "New Year Thoughts and New Year Hopes." At the Temple Israel, in Harlem, this evening, Dr. Harris will deliver a sermon entitled "A Greeting of Peace."

At Temple Emanu-El both Dr. Silverman and Dr. Gothelf will deliver sermons.

CHIEF HANDLED ROUGHLY.

Caleb Wright of Moorestown, N. J., Beaten by Colored Men, May Die.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Sept. 3.—Chief of Police Caleb Wright of this place was badly injured early this morning in a fight with a number of colored men. The Chief was summoned to Cole's Hotel to eject a number of drunken colored men, who had taken possession of the barroom and refused to leave unless served with drinks.

When the Chief appeared the men turned on him, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him. Wright would probably have been killed but for the arrival of several men, who fought off the colored men and rescued him unconscious.

One of his arms was fractured by a kick, and one of his legs is broken in two places. To-day warrants were issued for the arrest of the negroes, but they have not yet been taken. Chief Wright's condition is critical.

TROLLEY VICTIM IN BROOKLYN.

Charles P. Johnson Dies as the Result of Injuries.

Another victim was added to the Brooklyn trolley's long list yesterday. The latest name to be entered on the trolley death roll is that of Charles P. Johnson of 40 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Johnson died in the Norwegian Hospital yesterday morning as the result of injuries he received in a trolley accident at Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street on Saturday night. He was driving an express wagon owned by the National Express Company when Car No. 2,225 of the Third Avenue line, on its way to Fort Hamilton, ran into the wagon from the rear. Johnson was thrown to the pavement and his skull was fractured.

CHICAGO GERMANS CELEBRATE.

Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Goethe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—More than 100 Chicago German societies, having 12,000 members, to-day celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe. Over 35,000 persons attended the celebration, at Sunnyside Park. A specially selected orchestra of 100 pieces played selections from "Faust" and other works inspired by Goethe's poems.

A male chorus, composed of 1,500 voices selected from the Chicago German singing societies, sang the poet's songs. There was a woman's chorus of 700 and a children's chorus of 800 members. At the close of the afternoon exercises the children stirred the vast audience by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and waving small American flags as they sang. The festival netted about $15,000, and the proceeds will be used to erect a Goethe monument in Lincoln Park next year.

WORKED OLD GAME TOO OFTEN.

Two Seekers for Aid for "Dying Motorman" Arrested in Brooklyn.

The two well-dressed men who, it is alleged, in the guise of being employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, have swindled poor storekeepers by selling them tickets for a bogus raffle, the proceeds of which the swindlers declared were for the benefit of a dying motorman, were caught yesterday by Policeman Link of the Vernon Avenue Station. He had his attention called to them after the pair had gone into a small grocery store on Flushing Avenue and attempted to work the old dying-motorman game on the proprietor. The latter remembered having been warned by the police to look out for the swindlers, and he kept them in conversation until a member of his family summoned the policeman, who arrested them.

At the station house the prisoners were found to be provided with the badges which the company has for its employes. They described themselves as James Manning, thirty-five years old, of 43 Vanderveer Street, and Edward Meehan, aged thirty, of 700 Evergreen Avenue. In the Lee Avenue Police Court, Magistrate Kramer remanded them, pending a hearing to-day.

Century Rider Held for Scorching.

Claude Appleton, a bicycle dealer, of 131 Webster Avenue, Long Island City, and a "century" rider, was arrested by the East Thirty-fifth Street police last night on the charge of "scorching." He was arrested while getting aboard the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Policeman O'Rourke says Appleton almost rode over some women and children. After he was arrested Bicycle Policeman Van Curran identified the prisoner as a man he had chased from Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-fourth Street to First Avenue, and had been prevented in making the arrest by a crowd of boys who purposely got in his way. Appleton left his bicycle for security for his appearance in court this morning.

Fort Scammel Will Be Abandoned.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—Fort Scammel, the granite fortress situated at the mouth of Portland Harbor, and which has been used as a Government storehouse during and since the Spanish war, is to be abandoned altogether. The material which has been stored there will be taken to Garris Island, and Sergt. Desmond, who has constituted the solitary garrison of the old stronghold for a year or more, will also be transferred to that island. Fort Scammel was built in the forties, and is practically useless as a defense.

Death of Policeman Sontheimer.

Joseph Sontheimer, a patrolman attached to the Eldridge Street Station, died at Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis. He was thirty-eight years old, and had been on the force since 1888. He had been ill only four days. He leaves a widow and two children.

ACCUSED OF CHICAGO MURDER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Scarcely two hours had elapsed after Walter F. Koeller was killed in his room last night when two men were arrested on the charge of murdering him. The men under arrest are Herman Hundhausen, twenty-two years old, a telegraph operator, son of Col. Robert Hundhausen, a veteran of the civil war, and a well-to-do proprietor of a vineyard near Hermann, Mo., and Richard Honeck, twenty-two years old, a telegraph operator, and the son of Henry Honeck, a wealthy wagon maker and dealer in farm implements, of Hermann.

Both men were schoolmates and boyhood companions of Koeller. They admit their identity, but deny any knowledge of the death of Koeller. When the men were searched and their satchels opened the following weapons were found: One bowie knife, with an eight-inch blade, smeared with coagulated blood; a sixteen-inch bowie knife, a five-inch dirk, a razor, a silver-plated case knife, a 44-calibre revolver, a 38-calibre revolver, a small wooden-handled 22-calibre revolver, a heavy billy, and two hunting belts filled with cartridges. Each of the men wore one of the belts and carried a revolver. The knives were in the satchels.

Besides the weapons the satchels contained clothing from which the names had been either blotted out with ink or cut out, a number of pictures and dime novels. Honeck and Hundhausen each had a quantity of Confederate money in chamois pouches hung under the arm inside the clothing.

The two prisoners were identified by George Koeller, the brother of the dead man, as Hundhausen and Honeck, and by Mrs. F. M. Alexander, keeper of the boarding house where Koeller lived, as the two men who called Saturday night and went to his room. The two men said the blood which was found on the knife blade and on Honeck's trousers came from a dog which Honeck stabbed with the knife because the animal attacked them. The only motive for the murder that the brother of the dead man can suggest is that Koeller incurred the enmity of three fellow-students at the Dixon (Ill.) College by his betrothal to Miss Jessie Horn of Shirley, Ill.

COMMITS MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Chicago Carpenter Kills Wife and Child and Hangs Himself.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—While mentally unbalanced to-day Henry Emde, a carpenter, shot and killed his wife, Emma, and fatally wounded his five-year-old daughter. He then committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of their home, 358 West Belmont Avenue.

The little girl Hilda died shortly after being removed to the hospital. Two other children, aged eleven and nine, who slept with their mother, did not awake until several hours after the tragedy occurred.

Trouble with tenants who occupied a house which Emde owned is supposed to have aggravated his mental condition.

CLEVELAND FEARS TROUBLE.

Clashes Between Labor Day Marchers and Non-Union Men Looked For.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—There is grave apprehension to-night of trouble to-morrow during the progress of the Labor Day parade. It is evident that the officials of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company are nervous, for a notice was posted in all the barns to-day cautioning the men against recklessness to-morrow.

The police have taken steps to meet any emergency which may arise. The entire night force of police is to be held in reserve, and the day force will be stationed at points where trouble may occur. The line of march has been laid out along the tracks of the Big Consolidated, and it is believed to be almost impossible to prevent clashes between some of the marchers and the non-union men on the cars.

"BATHHOUSE JOHN" BY THE SEA

He and Chicago's Fire Chief Pay a Visit to Manhattan Beach.

Alderman John Coughlin of Chicago—"Bathhouse John"—and Daniel J. Sweeney, Chief of the Fire Department of Chicago, who came in from the Windy City to see the sights of Gotham, put up at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday. Chief Sweeney insisted on having his room decorated with a hose, fire axe, and fire-escape, and after seeing that these ornaments were tastefully arranged, went outside with his friend Coughlin, who had rigged himself up in a combination of clerical and sportsman styles, a frock coat that reached far below the knees, a fancy waistcoat, to which was appended a heavy gold watch chain, with numerous seals, and a pair of trousers with large checks of various hues. After admiring the beach for some time, Bathhouse John remarked: "Gosh! I'd like to have this ocean for a pool in my back yard."

Having delivered himself of this observation and made several other jocular remarks, the Chicago Alderman predicted that William Jennings Bryan would carry New York, and offered to bet any amount of money to back up his prophecy. He found no takers, and then went with his friend to the Oriental, where they took a seltzer lemonade, and later watched the bathers disporting themselves in the surf. Mr. Coughlin said he had come on to amuse himself and could not tell how long his stay here would be prolonged; perhaps a month.

Answer to a Correspondent.

HARRY WRIGHT, Brooklyn.—The schooner Sappho, which successfully defended the cup against the Livonia in 1871, and the Defender, which won from the Valkyrie III. in 1895, were keel boats. The Columbia, the present representative of the New York Yacht Club, is also of the same type as the Defender.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

Philadelphia Gayly Decorated in Honor of the Veterans.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE THERE

North Atlantic Squadron Arrives to Assist in the Exercises of the Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin here to-morrow. The vanguard of the veterans has already reached this city. Admiral Sampson with his fleet of fighting ships arrived to-day. The city is crowded with strangers, while the incoming trains from all sections are bringing thousands to help swell the throng.

The route of the veterans' parade, which will take place on Tuesday, is one solid blaze of color and light. The "Avenue of Fame," which extends from Walnut to Cherry Street, on Broad, a distance of five blocks, with the City Hall as the centre, is the most magnificent piece of decoration ever attempted in this city.

There are two classes of columns. The larger and more ornate are about fifty feet in height, and are placed at the street corners. The smaller columns, about 25 feet high, stand on each side of Broad Street, between the larger columns. The corner pillars are massive, but graceful, and at the base of each are alternately, in heroic size, two soldiers and two sailors. Numerous circles of electric lights decorate the pillars from the base to the gilded eagles at the top. The columns are connected by festoons of bunting and laurel, and strings of incandescent lamps give a brilliant effect at night.

The north and south fronts of the City Hall will be illuminated with massive electric light pieces, 30 feet in length, representing the Grand Army badge. Rows of incandescent lights extend from the top of Penn's statue, 550 feet above the street level, to the roof and around the structure, giving the effect of an immense column of brilliant light.

The parade will be in twelve divisions. Post No. 1 from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, will head the line. As the veterans pass around the City Hall they will be reviewed by President McKinley, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow evening, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Gage and Postmaster General Smith. There will be over 12,000 men in line. A feature of Tuesday's events will be a chorus of 3,000 school children, who will occupy a portion of the grand stand on the north side of the City Hall. As the parade passes this point the children will sing patriotic songs.

The veterans who have arrived thus far are manifesting much interest in the election of a Commander in Chief and other officers. Two candidates prominently in the field for Commander in Chief are Col. Albert D. Shaw of Joe Spratt Post, Watertown, N. Y., and Judge Lee Rassieur of St. Louis. "Private" James M. Dalzell of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, is also a candidate. Others urged by their friends are Col. W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati, Acting Commander in Chief, and Brig. Gen. Charles Miller of Venango, Penn.

The naval veterans will enjoy the distinction of giving the first street parade of the encampment. Their demonstration will take place to-morrow afternoon and old salts who fought under Farragut will tramp shoulder to shoulder with the younger veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Friday will be devoted to the naval parade. Admiral Sampson's fleet will be anchored in the Delaware River opposite the city, and a long line of vessels will pass around the fighting ships. President McKinley and the Cabinet officers will review the warships from the cruiser Gresham. Members of the commission of the Imperial Russian Navy, stationed here superintending the building of a battleship and a cruiser, will participate in the naval pageant.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the entertainment of President and Mrs. McKinley. The front rooms of an entire floor have been set apart for their accommodation at the Hotel Walton. The President will take part in the reception at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and after reviewing the big parade will be entertained at luncheon in the City Hall.

There were three centres of interest to which the people flocked by tens of thousands to-day. The greatest crowd was gathered along the Delaware River front to watch the arrival of the warships. The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship New York, the cruiser Brooklyn, and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, arrived off the centre of the city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fleet had anchored at Bombay Hook, about fifty-five miles down the river, last night, and weighed anchor at 7 o'clock this morning and proceeded up the river. A Reception Committee composed of Mayor Ashbridge, the local Grand Army of the Republic Committee, and several city officials, left the League Island Navy Yard at 9:30 o'clock on board the Government tug Samoset to meet the squadron. The ships were met off Chester, Penn., and the Reception Committee boarded the flagship, and formally welcomed the Admiral to Philadelphia.

From Chester to this city, a distance of seventeen miles, the fleet was tendered an almost continuous ovation. Steam whistles of factories, locomotives, and river craft made a great noise, to which was added the cheers of the multitudes along both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores. The cruiser Detroit arrived several hours later, and the gunboat Nashville is expected to join the squadron to-morrow or Tuesday.

Next in interest to the arrival of the fleet was the tented city in Fairmount Park. There are over 1,600 tents erected on the slope at that place, which will accommodate over 10,000 veterans. The camp is conducted strictly according to military rules, reveille and taps being sounded for the veterans just as they were in the early sixties. A full regiment of Sons of Veterans is constantly on duty. The camp is only partially filled up, but by to-morrow night there will be little if any room left.

The "Avenue of Fame" also had its quota of the crowds of Sunday sightseers.

Prisoner Says He Fought with Dewey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 3.—George Jewett, a sailor, who claimed he fought with Dewey at Manila, was arrested last night by Policeman Faulkner for being drunk. Jewett said he was robbed of $400. He was committed to jail this morning for ten days. He had $6 in good money, and a large amount of Confederate money on him. The police do not believe he was with Dewey.

To Ask for Angel Dancer's Release.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Huntsmen Mnason and Garrett Storms, the angel dancers, charged with assaulting the two young daughters of Mrs. Lamb, will probably be released under bail on Tuesday morning. Their counsel, Ernest Koester, will apply for the fixing of bonds before Judge Zabriskie, who has been on his vacation. F. P. Van Riper says he is ready to furnish $10,000 bail for his neighbors.

The Lapearl Circus Replevined.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Action was taken Saturday in the Supreme Court by the Donaldson Lithographing Company of Cincinnati and Newport, Ky., against J. H. Lapearl and wife to replevin the circus and menagerie known as the J. H. Lapearl Railroad Show. The papers were served on the show company at Naples. The show was to have made its appearance here to-morrow.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
MADE MARK
STERLING & PLATE
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON,

PARIS EXPOSITION MARVELS

A Mammoth Aquarium with Very Startling Effects.

NEW YORK STATE'S EXHIBIT

Fifty-foot Relief Map of the Metropolis—School Children May Attend Lafayette Statue Ceremonies.

What probably will constitute one of the great attractions at the Paris Exposition next year will be the Aquarium. This will be situated on one of the banks of the Seine between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont de l'Alma. A dark incline will lead visitors to it, when suddenly they will feel as if transported to the very bottom of the sea, in th emidst of marine landscapes and their inhabitants. The sea, its phenomena, and mysteries, its fauna so varied and picturesque, will astonish the visitor. Immense glass tanks will form the Aquarium proper. The buttresses, pillars, and iron girders which will form the frames for the tanks and hold the glass together, will be entirely concealed under rocks and sea plants of every description. Illusion will be obtained by means of electricity and powerful glass reflectors; so that to the right and to the left and over his head the visitor will have the sea on all sides.

After viewing immense seadogs, sharks, torpedoes, strange mollusks, dazzling polyps, hypocampus, and the curious army of the infinitely small, the visitor will be invited to another sort of spectacle. He will behold a group of divers proceeding to the rescue of a wrecked transatlantic steamer at the bottom of the ocean. Further on he will see Ceylon plungers moving about on the coral reefs, and looking still further he will notice the sponge fishermen at work seeking for specimens.

Icebergs and ice fields in polar seas will also be seen with walruses, white bears, and the entire production of an arctic landscape. The whole thing will be so well mounted, so nicely combined, the real so skillfully mingled with the imitation, that illusion will be complete, and the initiated only will know that everything is not real in this wonderful sight, and that a portion of the figures which seem to move in the water simply do so behind the bottom glass of the tanks without running the least danger of being asphyxiated or submerged.

The Technical Committee on Electricity to the French Commissioners of the exposition has just presented its second report to the Commissioner General regarding the supply of motive power at the exposition. The lighting of the exposition will call for 70,000 horse power. With regard to this subject it is interesting to recall the successive steps on this line. At the Paris Exposition in 1853 the motive force was of 350 horse power; in 1867, of 626 horse power, in 1878 of 2,500 horse power, in 1889 of 5,500 horse power, of which but 2,500 were employed. In 1900 it is foreseen that 45,000 horse power may be needed; about one-half of this, however, possibly will answer every requirement. Simply for producing the electric motive force transported to a distance 5,300 horse power will be utilized, representing alone more than double the total motive force utilized in 1889, which latter must be added 15,000 horse power for lighting.

Norman F. Otis, President of the New York State Commission to the exposition, says that every member of the committee is busy preparing for a fine exhibit from the Empire State. Commissioner Otis has offices for the State Commission in Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, with W. M. Griffith of Utica, Secretary of the commission, in charge.

The city has made an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of making a great relief map of the whole city. This map will be in the neighborhood of fifty feet square and will be prepared under the direction of the City Engineer. It will show the new Library Building, on Fifth Avenue; Grant's Tomb, the Statue of Liberty, and sectional models showing some of the greatest structures and skyscrapers in New York, together with models of the best sailing and steam yachts of the day. It is the commission's to secure models of a typical ferryboat, a fireboat, and the best river steamers.

Buffalo also will be represented in a practical manner. It is expected that there will be a relief map of the city of such magnitude that it will plainly show the Niagara Falls power plant, the State Reservation, and the entire scope of the growing town. It will also show a model of the elevator system working in the city.

The central and western parts of New York will be particularly interested in the fruit and dairy exhibit, which it is intended shall be a very complete one. The exhibits will be transported to Paris at Government expense.

Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Association to the Paris Exposition, says that the Educational Tours Association of Chicago has proposed a novel scheme, which is being seriously considered by the Lafayette Commission. This is that the United States Senators from each State and Governors from the Territories shall select one delegate and one alternate from the school children of their State and Territory to take an active part in the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument at the Exposition on United States Day, July 4.

If the plan is adopted the young people, boys and girls, will file their applications with their Senators and Governors, and the selections will probably be made upon the representative conditions of the applicants, at least that is the plan now suggested. When the appointments have been made the boys and girls will be thoroughly drilled, under competent instruction in military tactics and in calisthenic exercises, to be performed before the world's audience at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Direct Shipments to Other Ports than Shanghai Suggested—Japanese Competition Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States Consul at Chifu, China, has made a full and suggestive report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department on American trade in that portion of China. After calling attention to the increase of trade from this country and to the still greater increase of the Japanese trade, the Consul says that the Japanese are succeeding better than the Americans because they pack their goods in a form that is more acceptable to the Chinese dealers. He says:

"The great bulk of merchandise is transported in small boats, or pack mules, or on the backs of men. All the hauling up and down, across mountains, along narrow passes in the mountains, or over the plains is by men. If our exporters could see how their merchandise is transported they would know why the Japanese sell so much more than we do. Let them imagine that there are no railways or steamers, no great roads, nothing but narrow paths between New York and Washington, and see which would sell the more readily to the Washington merchant, the heavy package of 500 to 1,000 pounds or the small, strongly packed package of 100 to 200 pounds weight. Let them remember that the ports here are only landing places, and that merchandise is consumed inland. The population of this port is under 40,000—the smallest of any of the coast treaty ports; it is, nevertheless, the second in shipping and sixth in trade, for it supplies a vast territory."

Attention is also directed to the advantages of direct trade. The report continues:

"Then, again, if the Japanese sell more by making direct shipments, why cannot United States merchants do the same? American domestics are all sent to Shanghai; yet 90 per cent. are transferred to the three northern ports—Chifu, Tien-Tsin, and Niuchwang. They are discharged into lighters at Woosung, towed to Shanghai, pay a wharfage or municipal tax on landing and on reshipping, pay godown hire, extra insurance, brokers' commissions, besides, of course, duties (and the Chinese comprador takes off the steel or iron bands to sell to metal dealers, substituting old ropes;) then the dealers have to ship again in local steamers to Chifu, Tien-Tsin, or Niuchwang. All that expense would be saved by direct shipments. In almost all other trades progress is manifest, but to the cotton-piece-goods men in the United States, Shanghai is to-day what it was forty years ago—all China. Of course, the agents there will raise objections to this suggestion, for they would lose valuable commissions; and as they are in many cases the agents for the shipping, they would, joined by the brokers and local guilds, be a power. But the Japanese have shown that direct shipments are successful.

"A certain London house virtually controls the biscuit trade of Asia because its products are neatly and tastefully put up in one-pound and two-pound tin boxes. These boxes have a tight outer cover, easily taken off without cuting or mutilating. The inner cover is so arranged that one can catch hold of a stub and pull the top entirely off, take out what is wished, and replace the top cover, thus having a perfectly tight box. On the other hand, Americans place their biscuits in large, clumsy square tins, holding five or ten pounds. The top must be cut open, leaving the contents constantly exposed to the damp and readily accessible to insects of all kinds. I have seen my cook shake small snakes out of such tins."

It is necessary, the Consul thinks, for the Americans to keep their business in their own hands. He says:

"A prominent lumber house on the Pacific Coast had for a long time been represented in China by a foreign firm, but within the last year has had its own representatives out here, a wide-awake New York man; his company now has all the lumber trade, and it has increased to enormous proportions. A traveler for a San Francisco firm, discussing this subject, said recently:

"'I was sent out to appoint agents for our house, and went to nearly every firm in Shanghai. They one and all declined or laughed at me, saying there were too many agencies of that line already. I determined to show them that there was room for anotner. I hired an office for six months in Shanghai. I went at it in the good old American way, and, although I've been here only a few months, I have sold $100,000 worth of goods, and now intend to remain in the East for five years.'"

There are abundant opportunities, he says, for various business enterprises in the East.

"Ever since the Philippines came under our flag and Hawaii was added to the Union," he says, "I have been waiting to see if some publishing house in San Francisco would show energy enough to start a paper for these markets. A paper containing all the latest telegraphic news from Europe and the United States, from the Orient, and the islands of the Pacific, with market reviews, published just in time to catch the outgoing steamer for Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, &c., would be of great benefit to merchants in those countries and a profitable undertaking There are several papers published in London expressly for India, the colonies, and the East. Now that a New York house intends to start a bank in Manila, why should not one be started in China? For nearly ten years I have been urging our countrymen to establish a bank and a newspaper, and many times I have written of the benefits that would accrue from warehouses in Shanghai, Canton, Hankau, and Tien-Tsin.

"There is now also a most profitable field for a new line of American steamers from the United States. In fact, there is not shipping enough on the Pacific Coast to meet the demand, and cargo is in many cases delayed six months for want of steamer room.

"In spite of our large trade, only one American ship came here in 1898 direct from America. I think if ships destined for the northern ports would fill the spaces with old lumber, chips, the refuse of lumber yards, it would sell at a good profit for firewood, as wood is extremely scarce and consequently very dear here.

"Grapevines to the value of over $5,000 gold were imported lately from Austria. A demand for wire fencing is one result of the recently inaugurated vineyards. I think that sheet-iron buildings, if properly pushed, would take in Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, and Tsintau.

"The Germans do a large trade in small, round, cheap brass buttons and aniline dyes, in which we might compete."

COTTON SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

Method Devised to Advance 80 Per Cent. of Value on Goods Warehoused —New York Men Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The Sub-Treasury plan advocated by the Farmers' Alliance so strenuously in 1890-2 is about to be put in practice by business men. The only essential difference is that what the alliance wanted the Government to do is to be accomplished by private enterprise. Major Hanson of this place, and those who think with him, advocate a system of bonded warehouses, of ideal construction, in which cotton can be stored at low rates of insurance, with a minimum of cost for storage and interest upon the money advanced on the crop.

As a matter of fact, not only cotton, but cotton goods, made in Southern factories and other staple products of the farm in the Western and Southern States, are warehoused at minimum expense, and receive advances at interest rates not heretofore dreamed of. Of course, it is not practicable yet to make enormous advances on fluctuating commodities on a basis of 2 per cent., the rate demanded by the Farmers' Alliance in their Sub-Treasury plan, but it is not at all impossible under the new plan to borrow money on cotton, manufactured cotton goods, and other staple commodities to the extent of 80 per cent. of the market value, at interest rates varying from 4½ to 6½ per cent.

Loans of this character are to be made by the banks, which for years have loaned money to cotton factors at from 8 to 12 per cent. This is to be accomplished by giving the banks better security. It is now proposed by capitalists who have formed corporations for this purpose to warehouse the cotton at a minimum of expense and to perfect it as collateral by adding the responsibility of a surety company, which guarantees the quantity, the quality of the cotton or other products, and its delivery according to contract. For this purpose two corporations have been formed with several millions of capital each and with financiers of more than ordinary influence behind one of these is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, and the other is the National Surety Company.

To show the workings of the new plan an agent of the warehousing company will go to a cotton mill and take a lease on its warehouse, thereby securing for the time absolute control of the building containing the company's stock of cotton goods upon which it desires to secure a loan. The warehouse company's agent will issue receipts for the articles contained in the warehouse and in all respects will occupy the legal and real status of an ordinary warehouse company. Then the National Surety Company undertakes to guarantee the delivery, quantity, and grade of the goods stored in that warehouse. To this end it sends experts who inspect the goods and report in detail, with invoices and specifications of grade and quantity. Upon these invoices the goods are insured at minimum rates. The surety company then guarantees the delivery of the goods, of the quality and quantity named in the invoices. The cotton mill company can then take the warehouse receipt, with the surety company's guaranty upon it, and can come into the market for a loan at 80 per cent. of the value of the goods at very low rates of interest.

From this it appears that a revolution is in progress in the banking business, so far as it applies to loans on staple products of the farm and factory. Any marketable commodity like cotton, corn, wheat, lumber, pig iron, or cotton goods can be handled in this way. The State Agricultural Society appointed a committee of three to take the whole matter under consideration. This committee is composed of James Barrett of Augusta, Ga.; R. F. Crittenden, and T. J. Easterlin. They will confer with the Committee on Banks and also with the Warehouse Surety Companies.

It is a significant fact that the organizers of the new warehouse and surety companies are also identified with the great insurance companies of New York. One of the leaders in the movement is John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company. It is evident that the insurance companies, not being able to get Government securities at rates which would give them interest enough to sustain the reserve on policies are seeking to open up another field which will give them better rates with equally good security. The system of perfected collateral is an invention born of necessity, and that necessity is a new field for the employment of capital.

"Josie" Mansfield Living and Well.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

In connection with an article to the effect that "Josie" Mansfield, who some twenty-five years ago attained a National notoriety as the reputed cause of the killing of James Fisk by E. S. Stokes, had been brought to Philadelphia in a dying condition by her sister, whose name and residence were not given, The Ledger instituted inquiries with the object of learning what truth there was, if any, in the story.

An intimate friend of Miss Mansfield, who was formerly a prominent figure on the stage, and who, according to her own statement, has been in communication at regular intervals with Miss Mansfield for more than twenty years past, denied the published account in every detail. She stated that Miss Mansfield never had a sister or brother nor any relatives living in this city. The additional information was afforded that Miss Mansfield was neither poor nor in a dying condition. She was described as "a still very beautiful and well-preserved woman of a little over fifty," who retains the temperate habits which, it is stated, she always practiced. The Ledger informant added that she had heard from Miss Mansfield recently. She was then living abroad, and had no immediate intention of returning to America.

COLORADO'S SINUOUS ROAD

Ride on the Georgetown Loop from Denver to Silver Plume.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE

Ten Thousand Feet Up the Mountain Side Skirting the Bank of a Swift Mountain Torrent.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—Of all the wonderful feats of railroad engineering ever undertaken, there is none, it seems to me, more marvelous than the mountain railroads in Colorado. They wind in and out among the craggy steeps, they turn and twist in serpentine curves, and overlap their own windings in the most dizzying fashion.

The most surprising of them, to me, however, was the one which winds up Clear Creek Cañon to the mines at Silver Plume. This is known as the "Georgetown Loop," and is a portion of the Colorado and Southern Railway. In and out among the towering tree-clad steeps winds the railway, with Clear Creek, now at the right hand now at the left, rolling down in a boiling, seething torrent about 80 feet wide, between precipitous banks. Blue-eyed grass, thistles, and mountain harebells grow in the crannies, and the "Colorado thistle," a showy, white, prickly poppy, abounds. Trees stand straight and tall among crumbling rocks, where one would scarce suppose they could obtain a foothold. Great clefts appear in the rocks, running back for many miles; these are the water courses of Spring, now for the most part dry, but here and there still white with tumbling waters.

Here Alp piles upon Alp, and the tortuous roadbed is laid close to the creek, which has torn its way through the deep cañon for countless centuries. Man could not with the utmost skill and care begin to find so good a path as this which the snow-fed waters have carved out of the solid body of the mountains.

There may be more comfortable and more conventional seats inside the railway coaches, but for one who is in search of scenic effect there is no spot like the platform of the last car. This is an improvement on any and all kinds of "observation cars," and, though a little hard and somewhat open to flying cinders, it recompenses the traveler for these minor inconveniences by affording him an unbroken view of the reaches he has passed, which, especially on the return trip, are more inspiring seen in this way than when viewed as one advances toward them.

Fantastic forms of stone, like guardian spirits, tower a thousand feet or more sheer into the everlasting blue, and the road winds on a continual up grade from Denver, through Idaho Springs and Golden City, to Georgetown and Silver Plume, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Bridle and wagon roads run through all the section, now close to the railway tracks, now hiding behind the masses of rock on either side, and it is a new and delightful sensation to the traveler on his first visit here to see a rider close to the car, to salute him, (for everybody greets everybody else,) to lose him for a while, and then, most unexpectedly, to come upon him again. After one or two such encounters he seems like an old friend, and the salute becomes a friendlier one. At last, when he knows that his road diverges permanently from that of the individual on the back platform, he lifts his broad sombrero, bows low, and is lost among the hemlocks—he is one more among the graceful pictures in the travelers' memory.

Up and ever upward winds the road. Mountains rise on every side. Patches of snow lie unmelted on their rocky sides, and flowers are in all the crannies; while close beside the snow drifts rises the State emblem, the columbine, golden-hearted, like the State it stands for; white-robed like the snow that wraps its roots, and cloaked in an outer mantle of blue as deep as the sky above it. Cacti also bloom among the stones—white and yellow—and the evergreens are absolutely perfect in their stately symmetry.

Mines are cut into the gigantic piles of rocks at numerous points, their openings appearing like the outlets of great rabbit warrens or the doors of the houses of cliff dwellers. Save for Georgetown, the towns are picturesque, but squalid; and as we left the region of Idaho Springs the mud produced by the sudden storm did not tend to lessen the impression of carelessness. Yet this storm was a magnificent one. Driven by a strong wind, great thunderheads drove to the zenith; and while the mountains around were gleaming in the sunshine,

From peak to peak the rattling crays among
Leaped the live thunder.

Rain poured in veritable torrents; hailstones as big as robins' eggs pelted us, and of a sudden the sun shone again, lighting the diamond drops on the foliage and sending darts of rainbow color through the crystal trimmings on the needles of the pines With half an hour earth and air showed no vestige of the storm, which we had watched as it rolled by.

The Mendota mills at Silver Plume are rich in silver and gold; and we wandered deep into the dark stone galleries, viewing with interest the veins, darker than the rest, wherein lies hid the mineral treasure of Colorado. Miners out here get about $3 a day; and when I asked one of them, "How much of that does it cost you to live?" I got a very characteristic answer.

"Don't know, ma'am," he said; "'cause what we don't need for livin', goes in gamblin'."

Perhaps this may account for the numbers of children who try to sell bits of ore as specimens or who beg outright, lifting their pretty, sun-kissed faces appealingly to the tourist.

At Golden, on our way home, there was a little incident which struck us all. At the railway station stood five little children, the eldest not more than twelve years old, and they were singing hymns to the accompaniment of a violin played by a little girl who was the central figure in the group. The sacred music, sung in clear, childish tones, the pretty little maid, with her clear eyes and her violin, and the younger children about her, and the grave mountains behind—it was a picture which contrasted, yet seemed strangely in keeping, with what we knew of the life in these mining camps. The children and the mountains stand between the men and their own worst passions.

Much of my information as regards the conditions hereabout is due to the gallant young brakeman who came to sit beside me and tell all about things in this region that he knows so well. There is a genuine whole-hearted gallantry about these people which is as charming as their unconscious grace of movement and their picturesqueness of attitude and costume.

The sky here is so blue and the clouds that rise behind the mountains are so dazzlingly white that were a painter to portray them he would be accused of exaggerating natural effects. And mountains, trees, flowers, torrents, clouds, and sky, they all flowers, a picture too stupendous for human words or brush to portray adequately. Some time, "when earth's last picture is painted," an angel may do justice to these scenes, when he paints them as he sees them—

"For the God of the things that are."

L. R. H.

COCAO CULTURE IN ECUADOR.

Cost of Cultivation Is Small and Profits Large—Plant Requires Warmth and Moisture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State has just published an article on the cultication of cacao in Ecuador.

The article calls attention to the fact that the Aztecs were familiar with the cacao, and used chocolate as a national beverage. Chocolate is an Aztec word. Its original form was "chocolatl," derived from "cacao-latl," or cacao-water. It is thought that cacao came originally from Mexico.

The plant requires a very warm and humid climate. The temperature must be from 77 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and there must be a copious rainfall.

"The preparation of the land for a cacao plantation," says the writer, "consists in clearing it of small trees, underbrush, and weeds, but leaving the large umbrageous trees. The space between the trees is planted in corn, arrowroot, or plantains, the latter in abundance, with the double object of affording shade to the delicate cacao plant and producing an immediate income. These crops are grown until the fifth or sixth year, when the cacao has reached a height of 8 or 9 feet, commences to bear fruit, and enters upon a stage of perfect vitality. Then auxiliary crops cease to be planted, and the ground is left clear, save for the umbrageous trees, which generally stand at intervals of forty or fifty yards.

"In the sixth or seventh year, the tree commences to bear, but the pods at this time are very small and scarcely repay the effort to gather them. In the tenth year, the tree reaches full maturity. It then produces on an average one pound of dry cocoa of good quality.

"The cacao tree grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet; the base of the main trunk attains a thickness of eight to ten inches. The blossom is very small, pinkish white, and waxlike in appearance. It grows directly out of the main trunk and branches. The cacao pod is of golden color, and contains some twenty to thirty-five grains of cacao, enveloped in a gummy liquid. The outer rind of this pod is dark or golden yellow in color and very hard, a sharp instrument being necessary to cut it open. Its size varies, according to the kind of cacao, from eight to fifteen inches long by from two to six inches thick. The outer rind is marked by longitudinal furrows, more or less pronounced, which indicate the interior arrangement of the seeds. Both the outer rind and the gummy contents of the pod are porous and blacken in color as soon as picked, and in Ecuador are of use only to fertilize the soil upon which they are cast.

"The seed or bean of the cacao is about the size and shape of a large almond. When dry, it is vitreous in appearance, covered by a skin more or less delicate, which is easily removed and which contains a distinct pellicle. The color varies from dark coffee to violet, the latter indicating an inferior grade.

"As soon as the pods begin to ripen they are removed with pruning knives, very sharp, and attached to the ends of long poles, which are lengthened by joints as often as required. As the twigs are very tough, the blow with this instrument must be strong and well aimed, and the laborers must be experienced on account of the particular skill that is required and the fatigue that attends handling heavy poles sometimes 30 feet long, with the face continually upturned.

"The cost of cultivation is small, not exceeding 6 or 7 sucres per 100 pounds, delivered in Guayaquil. This includes management, cleaning, weeding, harvesting, drying, transporting, and every possible contingency except interest on the capital invested. The value of the sucre is very nearly 49 cents.

"The profits of a plantation depend chiefly on the quality of the land, management, and nearness to market.

"Taking as a fair average 1 pound per tree, which is a certain minimum, a hacienda of 100,000 trees will produce 1,000 quintals, worth at the present market price $22,500; the expenses (maximum) would be about $7,000, and the net result per year would be $15,000 or more—a profit of from 40 to 50 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, which will continue for an indefinite period, cacao trees lasting for several generations.

"With $10,000 invested in buying land and making advances to sembradores, as the cacao planters are called, it is possible to plant 40,000 to 50,000 trees, which, when bearing, represent a value of, say, $60,000, and pay 12 to 15 per cent. annually on this value."

The consumption of cacao has increased very rapidly, the rate far exceeding that of coffee. It is increasing in the rate of about 5 to 6 per centum yearly. The uses to which cacao is put are stated as follows:

"Cacao is the principal element in chocolate and various kinds of confectionery. As an article of food, it is very nutritious, healthful, and sustaining. The "butter" of cacao is well known in medicine, and is used in the cure of skin diseases of all kinds with good results. The shells of the seed, roasted and ground, are used for 'cocoa,' a drink well known in the countries of the temperate zone, but used here only by the poorer classes."

A MISSIONARY IN SYRIA.

The Rev. Edward Riggs Tells of Existing Conditions in That Country—France Demanded Reforms.

The Rev. Edward Riggs of Marsovan, Central Turkey, who arrived in this country last week, has for many years been a missionary in Turkey. He had many interesting things to tell concerning the political outlook in Syria, the revolutionary party there, and its origin and importance.

"Any one who knows of the despotic rule exercised by the Sublime Porte and his officers, or who is at all familiar with the many diverse and difficult problems involved in the Eastern question," said Dr. Riggs, "can readily comprehend the reasons which make the Armenians, Syrians, and Albanians so anxious to leave their country and get away from the 'unspeakable Turk.' As for the Syrian revolutionary party here, it may be considered a power in New York, but it can have no great importance beyond the United States for two reasons:

"In the first place the United States would refuse to move a finger to liberate Syria because they already have their hands full with the Philippine affair; and second because the foreign powers have already interfered in behalf of the Christians in the Lebanon province, and have given it a Christian Governor.

"France was the prime mover in this. It came about in 1861. The Druses, who are Moslems, and the Maronites, who are Christians, made a great deal of trouble, which ended in massacres of all the Christians who could be found. I think there were some French missionaries among those killed. At any rate France, supported by the other powers, stepped in and informed the Sultan that as the province in which the massacres occurred, must have a Christian Governor, and that the outrages must stop. That settled it definitely, and Lebanon got its Christian Governor.

"That did not make any material difference in things except that there have been no more massacres, but the effect of the sharp rebuke on the Sultan was good in a general way.

"The movement here is of no practical importance. Its originators talk of blood and war and of compelling the United States to interfere, after the manner of all Orientals, but it amounts to absolutely nothing. This country will not move a finger, as I said before, and though these revolutionists cry all kinds of vengeance upon the Turk and his murderous rule and sickening taxation, all they can do is to keep the spark alive.

"If they should in some unforeseen manner manage to assassinate the present Sultan it would probably result in a general decapitation of all the suspects in Constantinople and do the party more harm than good. Be they ever so determined and vicious, they can do no more than keep the agitation alive in the minds of the Syrians who stay at home.

"The Turkish system of taxation is barbarous, as every one who has seen it applied knows. Take grain, for instance. Each Vali or Governor has to render a certain percentage of the product of his vilayet or province to the Treasury of the empire, and is allowed as much over that as he can grind out of the peasants.

"When harvest time approaches the tax collector begins to go on his rounds. He must exact enough to meet the demands of the Vali, and tries to get as much as he can for himself. The tax is imposed on the standing grain, and no one may reap until the collector has taxed the field and given his permission to have the grain cut. Often when he gets to a field fully half of it will have been destroyed by dry rot, rains, or the wind. That is not his affair. He taxes the half field left as if it were the whole, often demanding every quart of grain and the poor peasant's cattle besides.

"Do you wonder that the people rebel against such treatment?—and that is only one item in a long list.

"No, there is no change at all in the political aspect of provincial Turkey. There might possibly be some difference discernible if France and her sister powers had kept a sharp eye on the Turk for a few years after 1861, but they seem to have forgotten the incident of the massacres and let things go. The Syrians in the United States will never be able to accomplish any reforms in Syria without the aid of some great power back of them, and it is extremely unlikely that the cry of a few exiles and refugees in New York will reach across the seas and awaken the foreign powers again to some concertcd action in their behalf."

Mr. Riggs is a son of the Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., LL. D., and has been for many years one of the foremost of the missionaries of the American Board who have spent their lives in evangelizing Turkey.

Ebony.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

The name ebony is given to the wood of several varieties of trees. All kinds of ebony are distinguished for their great density and dark color. The wood in all varieties is heavier than water, the heaviest varieties are the darkest. The other grades require a considerable amount of staining to make them black. Ebony is of a uniform color throughout, and will not show any deterioration even from long continued use. There are three varieties of ebony well known in commerce. The ebony from the Gaboon coast of Africa is the darkest. The Madagnscar ebony is the densest. The Marcassar ebony furnishes the largest pieces. Almost all ebony is sent in the form of logs to London and from there shipped to the various countries in which it is used for manufacturing purposes. It is sold by weight. Imitations of ebony can always be distinguished by their lighter weight, and the cheaper imitations can be detected by merely scratching the surface.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

International Cycling Alliance Important to American Wheelmen.

AN AUTOMATIC TIRE PUMP

Discussion as to Toe Clips—Necessity of Regularly Inspecting a Bicycle to Prevent Accidents on the Road.

The announcement of the completion of an alliance between the League of American Wheelmen and the Cyclists' Touring Club of England marks the end of a series of negotiations which are of paramount importance to American wheelmen who make tours of Europe in the future. This accomplishment is to be directly credited to President Keenan of the League of American Wheelmen, who made a trip to Europe this Summer especially to conclude the arrangements. He accomplished his object in a twofold way. First, he completed the affiliation of the League of American Wheelmen with the International Touring Association, and, second, he so far arranged the Cyclists' Touring Club alliance that a cablegram only was necessary to make it a fact.

Wheelmen have been informed of the arrangements made under the organization of the International Touring Association, whereby the cycling organizations of all the leading countries of the world agree to work in unison to make international touring as agreeable as possible, and also to encourage it by sending out such information as will make tours awheel attractive to visitors in foreign countries.

But the alliance of the League of American Wheelmen and the Cyclists' Touring Club is of more practical importance to American wheelmen, as will be understood when the details of the arrangements are fully known. The Cyclists' Touring Club bears the same relation to wheelmen in England that the League of American Wheelmen does in this country. It has followed the same lines as the League of American Wheelmen in building up a splendid system of local representatives, official hotels, repair shops, road maps, and the many other things which leading cycling organizations have been able to accomplish through the force of their numbers and their energy.

The Cyclist Touring Club has extended its system of road books into nearly all of the European countries, and has made independent arrangements with the customs officials of most of the countries, whereby members of the Cyclist Touring Club are allowed to take their wheels across the border without paying duty; in fact, a similar arrangement as that which the League of American Wheelmen has now with Canada.

The alliance as now concluded will be of untold value to visitors to the Paris Exposition next year. It is expected that thousands of riders of the wheel will make the trip, and when the comfort with which they can take tours becomes known, it is thought that nearly all of them will take their wheels with them.

To make the trip still more pleasurable, President Keenan has appointed a resident representative of the League of American Wheelmen at Paris, and has arranged for headquarters for league members on the exposition grounds. He is now at work completing the appointment of representatives in other of the leading European cities, and when the plan is finished American wheelmen can make a European trip under circumstances that were thought to be impossible a few years ago.

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The officials of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen do not intend to give up the fight for a cycle path on the Brooklyn Bridge. The report of Engineer Martin killed all chances of securing a path, so far as the local authorities are concerned, but the matter, the officials claim, will be carried to the Legislature.

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The American Bicycle Company, which will secure control of forty-four plants, including the foremost bicycle concerns in the country, comes into possession of nearly one thousand patents. These will be a very important factor in the trade. It is generally understood that a very aggressive policy will be pursued in requiring a recognition of these patents.

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Many arguments have been heard recently as to the advantages and disadvantages of the toe clips. The movement in this direction began about four years ago, and at present nine out of every ten machines seen on the road have the toe clips attached to the pedals. A majority of the women riders use them nowadays. The passing of pedal rubbers has had much to do with the influx of toe clips. Some experts claim that the use of clips is conducive to the much-desired ankling, while others claim that it spoils "ankling," inasmuch as it causes a rider to cultivate a digging action with the toes. This is partly true. Hundreds of riders hold the foot almost rigid, so that the toe and heel of the shoe are nearly perpendicular. These riders, however, abuse the use of the toe clip. Ankling is really made easy if the clip is properly used.

With some riders the use of toe clips cramps the foot, but the rider can shift the foot by slipping the clips. They can easily be secured again when desired. For fast riding or riding down hill the toe clips are useful, for the rider has better control of the pedals. There are different styles of toe clips. The narrow clips that fit over the front of the shoe are best, as a rider can easily slip these.

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From England comes a story of a wonderful tire pump recently invented, and which does away with the discomforts of using a small hand pump. This new device is an automatic pump, which the inventor claims to be all that its name implies. Briefly, the pump is an attachment to the tire by which the tire is inflated while riding. The Bicycling World in an article on this invention says:

"The automatic action is obtained by the recurring depression of the tire at the point of its contact with the ground, when that part of the tire in which the piston of the valve is concealed passes over the road, the piston is depressed, and air is taken into the tire. As soon as the point of contact is passed, the valve closes.

"The device is permanently fixed to the inner tube, passing right through the rim as is the case with the ordinary valve, and secured both to the bottom and top surfaces of the inner tube. A metal plate is placed at the top surface, over which goes the outer cover. To this plate is attached the piston rod, which works by means of a plunger in the outside valve, and the constant depression of the tire at this point, while the wheel is revolving, causes the piston to move up and down in the valve, and so let in the necessary air for the full inflation of the tire.

"In this way a machine taken out with the tires completely deflated, would, in the course of a few dozen revolutions of the wheel, secure enough air for itself to make it ridable, and in less than a quarter of a mile the tires would be hard. As the tire gets more and more inflated, so does the operation of the pump decrease in intensity, so that when fully inflated the pump does not at all, since there is no depression of the tire at the point of contact with the ground, and consequently the piston is not working. This will explain why it is that the pump does not overinflate the tire, and consequently cause it to burst.

"Since the pump was first put upon the market considerable improvements have been effected in its manufacture. It has been made lighted and much more effective, so that it is possible to ride a bicycle with its tires punctured, and yet, by the automatic working of the pump, always keep air in the inner chamber. A bicycle was shown the tires of which had been ridden consistently on all sorts of roads, and which, on one occasion, had sustained no less than fifteen pin punctures. The pump acted so well that it kept the tires fully inflated all the time they werer ridden, but, of course, as soon as it stopped the tires went down owing to the pump being at rest."

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Too much cannot be said regarding the care that should be given to the bicycle. A majority of the accidents on the road are due to the fact that riders pay too little attention to their machines. No matter how well a machine is constructed, it is necessary that a rider should make a thorough inspection of his wheel before going for a spin. Nuts and bolts will rarely come loose if they are properly fastened. It is not an unusual occurrence to see a rider on the road bent over looking for something. When asked what he is looking for the answer invariably will be: "Oh, I lost the nut off the front axle." Sometimes it will be a bolt or a bolt nut that holds the chain together. This can be avoided if a rider sees that everything is properly fastened, and only requires a few minutes. The adjustments of the wheel should never be disturbed unless it is absolutely necessary. It is an easy matter to tell when there is anything wrong. The adjustments will remain true for a long period if a machine is intelligently ridden. A loose spoke is easily tightened. A loose pedal-pin will cause much trouble unless repaired. If it is a loose fit, a little resin placed on the threads will enable you to tighten it. A rutined pedal-pin or crank, or both, will result from riding with a loose or ill-fitting pedal-pin. A machinist can best attend to anything of this sort, still, it is not absolutely necessary if a rider has any knowledge of a machine. An intelligent rider will perceive when anything is to be repaired that is beyond his ability. Examination to reveal any imperfections of the frame and crank end should be made occasionally. Flaws may develop and exist some time before discovered.

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The annual open Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen of New York will be held on Sunday, Oct. 1. The course followed will be from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue to College Point, L. I., and return, via East Twenty-third Street Ferry, Bedford Fountain, (Brooklyn,) Jamaica, Hempstead, Lynbrook, Seaford, Valley Stream, College Point, (dinner,) Queens, Jamaica, Broadway Ferry to East Twenty-third Street, New York, Eighth Avenue. One Hundredth Street, Boulevard, West Seventy-first Street and clubhouse. Entry blanks can be had by addressing Capt. Joseph P. Walsh at clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street. Brooklyn riders can enter the run at Bedford Fountain. The survivors' medals will bear a medallion portrait of Admiral Dewey, to commemorate the Dewey celebration.

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The League of American Wheelmen will make a strong endeavor to get all owners of automobiles to become members. The two classes of bicyclists and automobilists have one common desire—the betterment of the public highways—and as the League has for several years agitated this subject and is acknowledged the leader in the good roads movement, it is expected that there will be little trouble in getting owners of the new vehicles to join in the crusade for better highways. Should the league be successful in its purpose, it will be to the advantage of the organization, as well as the automobilists, as it will bring to its membership a very influential class, and one which has as yet taken but little interest in the good roads movement. That the automobilists will have to take a hand in the agitation cannot be disputed, for under present conditions there are comparatively few roads in this country suitable for either class of vehicles, and the automobilists must have good highways as well as the wheelmen. To secure these they can do no better than to join forces with the wheelmen, and, as the league is desirous of increasing its membership, it will be approached with a view to their becoming members of the league and active workers for good roads.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the touring public:

The roads through Orange County are generally good throughout; roads of Tappan, sandy and dry; Greycourt and Guymard, fair to good; Port Jervis roads good; roads in and around Fishkill Landing excellent; macadam roads of New Brunswick, N. J., fair; earth roads wet and sticky; side paths fair.

On account of the long continued dry weather all roads are dusty. The macadam and gravel roads, however, are excellent riding. The country roads have suffered most, and except where there is a side path or a cycle path they are from fair to poor riding only. The South Shore macadam roads side, and cycle paths are in good condition to Amagansett. Road to Port Rockaway and Long Beach good. Patchogue, Port Jefferson, cross island paths fine. Westhampton-Riverhead and Eastport-Riverhead cycle paths good. Patchogue-Moriches path fine. Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor toll road fair. Path to Shelter Island fine. Side path from Orient to Riverhead fine, except through Smithtown, where it is fair to good only. Riverhead-Wading River fair. Wading River-Port Jefferson poor. Port Jefferson to Stony Brook good. Stony Brook through Smithtown, Comac to Huntington fair to good. Path through Smithtown fine. Huntington through Cold Spring Harbor to Oyster Bay fair to good. Oyster Bay by the way of Locust Valley, Glen Cove to Roslyn fine. Roslyn through Bay Side, Flushing, and Jamaica fair to good. From Roslyn by the East Williston and Willets road to Lake Success to Hyde Park or Floral Park fine. Road from Jericho into Jamaica good. Bay Shore cycle path through Brentwood to Smithtown fine. Islip through Central Islip to Smithtown good. Westbury path is in fine condition.

SAILOR'S GRAVE IN SINGAPORE.

Unfeeling Burial of a Seaman Belonging to the U. S. S. Yos

NOW THE HARNESS HORSES

Everything Ready at Empire City Park for the Opening.

GRAND CIRCUIT STARS ON HAND

Feature of the Card To-day Is the Great Manhattan Free-for-All for Trotting Stallions.

With the opening of the Empire City Trotting Club's new track to-day light harness racing takes a new lease of life in the neighborhood of New York. Since the abandonment of the old Fleetwood track at Melrose several years ago the running horse has monopolized the turf in Greater New York. The inaugural meeting of the Empire City Club has brought together all the stars of the Grand Circuit, and in addition there are special events which have attracted the finest specimens of horseflesh in the country. Over $50,000 in purses and stakes have been hung up, and each event shows an entry list that promises fine sport.

Thousands of people visited the track yesterday to see the horses that have trotted or paced themselves into fame. If one followed the crowd it was easy to discover that popular interest centred in the pacers, Star Pointer, Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Searchlight, who are matched against each other in the great free-for-all pace next Wednesday. Interest, however, was not confined to the pacers. All the well-known trotters came in for a share of admiring attention.

Empire City Park, the site of the new track, is midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon. The site was chosen principally for its accessibility, but might have been selected for its beauty as well. The grand stand is on the highest point of the park and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is a steel structure, built cantilever fashion, and will accommodate between 7,000 and 7,500 spectators. The ground floor is given over to a large lobby, kitchen, restaurant, and betting ring, well paved with tile and brick.

Adjoining the grand stand is the large and handsomely equipped clubhouse, the verandas of which are capable of holding several hundred persons, and command a fine view of the track. The track itself lies in a northwest and southeast direction. It is a mile in length, of the oval pattern, with two stretches. The stretches are 100 feet in breadth, and the corners 80 feet. The track is of clay, built similarly to the tracks at Detroit, Terre Haute, and Cleveland.

The park itself is a beautiful stretch of ground, well laid out, with lawns, driveways, and flower beds. The stables, which are capable of holding over 600 horses, are neat in appearance, and situated with a view to symmetry. Work was begun on the Empire City Park and track on Dec. 1 of last year, and has been pushed unremittingly. Yesterday a small army of workmen was busy putting on the finishing touches and cleaning up debris. Secretary Toman said that everything will be in shape for the crowd to-day.

The Empire City Park may be reached by trains from the Grand Central Station to Mount Auburn, or from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminal of the Sixth Avenue Elevated to Yonkers. Special trains on both lines will be run at frequent intervals every afternoon during the races. Trolley cars will connect with all trains at both Yonkers and Mount Auburn direct for the track.

The feature of to-day's card is the great Manhattan free-for-all, trotting stallions, for $5,000. The horses entered are Charlie Herr, who lowered his record to 2:10 at Hartford last week; Gayton, 2:09¼; Hinsdale, 2:06¾; Dan Cupid, 2:09¼; Cresceus, 2:07¼; Benton M., 2:10; Oakland Baron, 2:09¼; Askey, 2:08¾; Dare Devil, 2:09¼, and Monterey, 2:09¼. Directum, Kelly, Pilatus, and Prince of India have been withdrawn. The other events of to-day are the Mosholu 2:15 pace, for $3,000, with thirteen starters; the 2:18 pace for a purse of $1,500, with eleven entries, and the Van Cortlandt 2:20 trot, for $3,000, in which twenty-four aspirants are entered.

Interest in to-morrow's card is centred in the contest for the Speedway Cup. This event is for amateurs exclusively. Among the starters will be J. W. Cornish's David B. and Newcastle, John Barnett's Angelus, Nathan Straus's Cuprum, M. Reed's Iron Bar, and Fred Gerken's Luxon.

On Wednesday the great event of the day and week will be the free-for-all pace, for a four-thousand-dollar purse, in which the four great stallions—Star Pointer, 1:59¼; Searchlight, 2:03½; Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and John R. Gentry, 2:00½—are entered. This will be a battle royal such as New Yorkers have not had an opportunity to witness for years. Searchlight has been somewhat out of condition for a few days past, but is expected to be in shape by Wednesday.

In the Empire City Trot for $5,000 on Thursday, will be Fred Kohl, Peter the Great, and Lord Vincent, all under 2:09. On Friday the Dunwoodie Pace, for $5,000, will have twelve starters, five of which have done a mile better than 2:08. On Saturday the 2:05 pace, for $2,000, will bring out The Lady of the Manor, 2:04¼; Anaconda, 2:04½; Roan Wilkes, 2:04¾, and Bessie Bonehill, 2:05¾. The concluding event of Saturday will be the great free-for-all trot for a purse of $2,500. It has been narrowed down to three starters: The Abbot, 2:06¾; John Nolan, 2:08, and Eagle Flanagan, 2:07½.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

Supremacy Among the Two-Year-Olds a Matter of Doubt.

The Futurity of 1899 is now a matter of turf history, for the rich prize has been won, and the winner, Chacornac, has been crowned the victor. But as yet the two-year-old championship of the year remains unsettled, and it looks now as if it will remain in doubt until the end of the season. Chacornac's performance was a splendid one. He showed sufficient class before the race to warrant the payment of $25,000 for him by such a shrewd horseman as James R. Keene, and the result proved that Mr. Keene's purchase was a wise one.

But is he the best two-year-old of the year? And if he is not, what two-year-old is? Chacornac has shown but twice in public, and on each occasion he simply played with his field, for in the Futurity Spencer had a lot up his sleeve at the finish. But so was Sadducee unbeaten up to last week, and then he showed his true class. He was called upon to meet horses that were of a higher class, and he finished in the rear. This may be the case with Chacornac when he meets Mesmerist, Maribert, and a few others. But all two-year-olds this year are such poor, inconsistent performers that no true line can be had on their class, and some of the old turfmen claim that there is little or no class in the lot. Mesmerist was beaten at Saratoga by both Maribert and Gonfalon, and at Sheepshead Bay a few days ago, with 127 pounds up, he spread-eagled his field in such easy fashion and in time better than Chacornac's that he opened the eyes of the spectators. Maribert has beaten him, and Pierre Lorillard believes him to be the best two-year-old of the season. So strong is his belief in Maribert's superiority that he paid $12,000 for him on Friday at the Fleischmann sale, and yet on one occasion during the Brighton Beach meeting Maribert was beaten by Montanic. It was claimed that this was not Maribert's true race, and a match subsequently seemed to prove that assumption, but it is form, and if this is form, how can the championship be settled, or who is the champion?

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Racing for the season at Sheepshead Bay will end on Saturday, but before they start on the last week of racing at the track, the turfmen will have one day of jollity and good cheer. They have selected this afternoon for the clambake which is held annually on the grounds, and the fact that "Jim" Villipique will superintend the bake is sufficient guarantee that the clams, sheeps' head, chickens, lobsters, and other good things will be the most delicious that can be served up, steaming hot from the red-hot cobblestones and seaweed. About five hundred guests will partake of the big bake, and when it has been disposed of there will be speeches by turfmen, politicians, and others, and then photographs of the crowd will be taken. It will be a day of real enjoyment for the men who grow gray-headed trying to train and pick winners.

The meeting for the next six days promises some of the best sport of the Fall racing season. The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds is on the card for to-morrow, as is also the Twin City Handicap, and in the former some of the best of the two-year-olds will show over the Futurity Course. Mesmerist, Gonfalon, Maribert, David Garrick, and Gulden are eligible, but Chacornac is not a candidate. Should those mentioned meet, there will probable be a grand race. The Twin City Handicap will call out a good field for the mile and a quarter journey, and the Westbury Steeplechase will be a pleasant and exciting feature for the holiday crowd. The Russet Handicap on Wednesday will be an attraction worth going to see, for it will bring out some of the good long-distance performers at a mile and a half, and long-distance races are to the liking of the public. The September Stakes at a mile and three furlongs will be the attraction on Thursday, and on Saturday the Autumn Cup at two miles will divide honors with the Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds. The Autumn Cup should prove to be a grand race, and if Bangle starts, he will probably be the favored one. Ben Holladay, last year's long-distance champion, worked a mile in 1:43 last week, and has since been given easy work. If he is up to a race, he may start, for he is eligible, and if he is back to last year's form he will be a hard horse to beat.

LIVELY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Spirited Brushes Between the Trotters and Pacers — Well-Known Horsemen Present.

The Speedway was well patronized by horsemen yesterday, but the majority of the fast steppers were at the Empire City track, where their owners and trainers were giving them a final trot in preparation for the much-talked-of race for the Speedway Cup, which is to occur to-day. An unusually large crowd occupied the sidewalk, but the brushes which they delight in were few and far between. What there were, however, were spirited from start to finish. The roadbed was in excellent condition, and the drivers began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, despite the threatening weather.

One of the first of the frequenters of the road to make his appearance was Dr. Gill, driving Captain Jack, who appeared to be in the pink of condition and proved that he was by his performance. Dr. Gill drove the length of the Speedway at a lively pace, and on the way back met Mr. Weiland driving Jubilee Wilkes, with whom Captain Jack has had several brushes of late, but honors were even. Both horses were wheeled about and after a very fair start traveled south at a clip that surprised many. It was nip and tuck for a half, and then Captain Jack drew ahead, but Jubilee Wilkes, on receiving a touch of the whip, picked him up again, and at Washington Bridge they were running neck and neck.

Again Captain Jack gained on his opponent, and on receiving a touch of the whip put a wagon length between them. Jubilee Wilkes was again given the whip, but failed to respond as he did the first time, and when the foot of the hill was reached Captain Jack had a good lead. A few minutes later the horses were given a second trial, but Captain Jck was too fast again. W. Purdy, driving the well-known trotter Ted, had a short brush with an unknown near the Speedway Inn, but Ted was far too fast for his opponent. Among others were A. E. Thomson, driving the pacer Watch Eye, who has a record of 2:11¼; Fred Sackett, driving Count; Charles P. Sackett, behind the trotter Paul; Peter Esler, driving the pacer Noble; Jacob Ebling, with the trotter Envy; Patrick Ryan, behind his lively team Romanus and Molly; J. J. Paxton, driving Brownie; Charles Thompson, driving Fearnaught, Jr., better known as Silver Dollar; A. L. Kerker, with Ateka; John Gloeckner, driving Sixteen; John B. Barry, driving Thomas L. Watt, one of the best known and fastest road horses; T. C. Cockrell, behind Honor Bright; J. Luhs, with Prince Caffrey, hitched to a bicycle-wheel road wagon; B. T. Kearns, behind Kentucky Prince, Jr.; Isaac A. Hopper, with his smart mare Lucie; George B. Brown, with Dexter K., and C. C. Schildwachter, driving his mare Nancy.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Radford	115	Native	115
MacBombshell	115	Hustling Julius	115
Rockton	115	Redpath	112
MacFleecknoze	115	Water Cure	112
Herbert	115	Eileen Daly	112
Vesuvian	115	Lingerie	112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Concord	118	Jonah	105
Dan Rice	112	Gillian Belle	105
Maximo Gomez	109	Cathedral	105
Flax Spinner	108	Hanlon	105
Island Prince	108	Uncle Louis	105
Blarneystone	108	Chappaqua	105
Tinge	108	Queen of Song	103
Kilt	105	Lindula	102
Lucky Star	105	Chivalrous	101
Judge Wardell	105	Handcuff	98
Hardly	105	Alice Nixe	93

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Maribert	129	St. Finnan	112
Mesmerist	129	Waring	112
Prince of Melbourne	129	Primrose Day	109
Gulden	122	Brusquerie	109
Gonfalon	122	Ringleader	108
Shoreham	112	Okettee	108
Ten Candles	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Imp	130	Maxina	113
Bannockburn	126	Manuel	113
Box	119	Martinas	112
Thomas Cat	115	MacLeod of Dare	113
Previous	114	Muskadine	108
Admiration	114	Half Time	100

FIFTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase. Full course.

Dr. Catlett	166	George Keene	145
Woodpigeon	160	Tantris	141
Trillion	159	Dareall	136
King T	146	Murillo	135

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Decanter	125	Maid of Harlem	103
St. Catharine	117	Sir Hubert	100
Glonan	111	Marito	97
Clonsilla	110	Fast Black	96
Gen. Mart Gary	106		

LAWN TENNIS AT TARRYTOWN.

Seventh Annual Tournament of Sleepy Hollow Club Begins To-day.

The Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club will set the round of Fall tournaments going on the club courts at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson this morning. This is the seventh annual open tournament of the club, and the entry list is unusually long and numbers many crack players.

The Washington Irving Challenge Cup, for which the men will battle, is held by Harold Hackett of Yale, who will defend his trophy this year. J. P. Paret, the winner of the all-comers' at Newport, has held the cup and will try for it again. J. A. Allen, the Yale champion, is also entered, as is the Princeton champion, R. D. Little. In addition to these experts are a number of the best men from the New York Athletic Club, the club champion, Rowland Mallory; E. A. Freshman, and C. M. Relyea. With many strong local players the matches should provide an abundance of brilliant and clever play and prove exciting sport.

Whatever may be said of the strength of the men entered in the singles it is certain that the doubles will yield at least one great struggle for supremacy. There are two star teams entered in this event, the favorites being the Yale pair, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, the winners of the Western championship, and who made such a gallant showing at Newport for the honors. They will be pitted against the New York State champions, J. P. Paret and R. D. Little, and the contest is sure to be an exciting one.

The schedule of events includes men's singles and doubles and ladies' singles and doubles and mixed doubles. In the ladies' event it is expected that Mrs. W. H. Pouch, formerly Miss Helen Helwig, champion of America, will take part.

EAST VS. WEST AT TENNIS.

Atlantic Coast Players Will Begin Contests at Monterey To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 3.—The first play in which the four champion lawn tennis players from the East will take part opens here on Tuesday. Every one of the famous quartet has indulged in some practice, the National champion Malcolm D. Whitman always coming in for more than his share of attention when on the courts.

Ward and Davis, winners of the National title in doubles, are entered for the Pacific Coast championships, and their matches are looked upon as the feature of the week's play. Beals C. Wright, the other member of the party, will play in the round robin tournament, together with Whitman. Pitted against the visitors will be the best players on the coast, including Sumner Hardy, the Pacific Coast champion; his brother Samuel Hardy, George F. Whitney, and Robert N. Whitney.

After the week of play here the Eastern men will go to San Francisco and engage in a series of exhibition matches on the courts of the California Athletic Club. Afterward they will play at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Victoria, and Los Angeles, before starting for the Atlantic seaboard.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Coming Tournaments Which Mark Beginning of a Lively Season.

WOMEN AS PROFESSIONALS

Newport Tourney Marked by Upsets of Form — Foxhall Keene's Brilliant Work—Quincy Shaw Champion.

A continuation of the quietness in local golfing affairs, which has prevailed for the last two months, hung over the links last week, but every course in the mountains and at the seaside was full of life and play. At Newport the sixth annual open tournament attracted one of the best fields, both in numbers and quality, which has gathered this year. There were two other open tournaments in progress at the same time; one at the Stockbridge Golf Club in the Berkshire Mountains and another at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

In addition, several clubs have decided the championships of their organization. The usual number of club handicaps and team matches has been played. The period of quiet, however, will be abruptly broken to-day, when nearly if not quite every club in this vicinity will hold some form of competition, and the stimulus to play thus given will probably carry the game along until Sept. 14, when the open championship will set in motion the busiest golf season for a long time.

There are already five tournaments announced, each of which will occupy the last three days of each week from Sept. 21 to Oct. 21, and several clubs which are confidently expected to hold some kind of an open tourney this Fall have not as yet been heard from. Included in this list are the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Garden City Golf Club, Englewood Golf Club, and Apawanus Club, so the indications are that there will be tournament play every week up to the Lakewood tournaments the last of November, which events always close the metropolitan season.

At the Newport tourney last week there were ninety-seven entries, and included among them were such sterling golfers as amateur and metropolitan champions Harriman, Reginald Brooks, runner up for the M. G. A. title; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and Foxhall P. Keene, better known as a polo player than a golfer, but able to play that game with the best, and nearly all of the young schoolboys, whose phenomenal play has at times astonished the country. Among them were Harry Hollins, Jr., who won about all the prizes there were at the Shinnecock tournament in 1898; R. C. Watson, Jr., who did the same thing in the South last Winter, and C. Hitchcock, Jr., the double winner of the Narragansett tournaments.

With such fields as this every one expected tremendously good golf, but the meeting was fairly surcharged with upsets to form and fancy. Foxhall Keene began by most unexpectedly leading the field home in the qualifying round, but the real sensation of the week came on Thursday, when Harriman, who had played steadily and brilliantly against Keene, was defeated by 1 up and 1 to go by Quincy A. Shaw, Jr. It seems in some way to be impossible for the amateur champion to win a tourney after getting his title. Douglas began the streak, losing in the metropolitan championship, the Baltimore open tournament, the Crescent Athletic Club tournament, and, in fact, everywhere he played, finishing by failing to successfully defend his title at Chicago. Newport was Harriman's first tournament since his second win, and he was beaten. If it happens again very soon, superstitious people will have a new instance with which to back their opinion.

With the Newport tourney a thing of the past, all eyes are now turned on Baltimore, where the open championship will be played on Sept. 14 and 15. Candidates for chief honors are springing up on every side, and although there will hardly be over half a dozen amateurs, yet the list of professionals now seems certain to be a long one, addition to the professionals who have been counted upon as sure starters, namely, Willie Anderson, Frederick Herd, Laurence Auchterlonie, and James Foulis, announcement has been made that W. H. Way of the Detroit Country Club, Charles Thorne and Tom and George Cunningham, the last three very recent arrivals from England, will also compete.

Last week Way defeated Bernard Nichols on the latter's own green, in a thirty-six-hole match by 3 up, and this just after Nichols had beaten Horace Rawlins, open champion in 1895, over the latter's course. Way in 1896-7 was considered one of the best men in the country, his best performance perhaps being the win of the Newport open tournament in 1896, when he led "Joe" Lloyd, the open champion, in the following year by a stroke. Although there will be a grand gathering of grand players at Baltimore, Douglass's enforced absence will be greatly felt, as will also that of Arthur H. Fenn, the foremost of American professionals.

In his amateur days Fenn was quite at the top of the heap in the East, although he played with an exceedingly short, choppy swing. Now, however, he has lengthened it out to the regulation fullness, and as he recently overdrove the green of a 260-yard hole, the change seems to have been beneficial. He also made a hole in one shot at Poland Springs, where he has been this Summer, and rarely takes over four strokes for any hole.

He will not go to Baltimore for the same reason which, according to John Duncan Dunn, will keep away nine-tenths of the professionals of the Summer courses. This is the time of the play. September 15 is the very busiest time for a professional at a Summer course, for not only must he prepare for the closing of the course, but every one, induced alike by the closing of play and the cool Fall weather, is hard at the links, and the professional, feeling that he must make hay while the sun shines, must be very confident of his success, indeed, to induce him to give up a sure thing for the uncertainties of a competition, especially over a links where luck will play so important a part, as the general impression is that it will do at Baltimore. Were the dates changed to Oct. 1 it would make no difference to the professionals who will attend, at it is, and would give the men at the Summer courses a chance to stop on their way South, or wherever they will go for the Winter.

The annual election of officers took place last week at the Kebo Valley Country Club of Bar Harbor, and resulted in the re-election of the old executives. They are: President—Dr. Robert Armory; Secretary—A. Howard Hinkle; Treasurer—Waldron Bates; Board of Governors—the officers, and Alfred C. Barney, Edmund Pendfeton, and J. G. Condon. Plans are being drawn for a new clubhouse costing $14,000, to take the place of the one burned last Spring. It will be ready for use next Summer.

Findlay Douglas, who was severely injured in a runaway accident about three weeks ago, is now well enough to be out. His arm is out of a sling, but he will have to be very careful of himself for so long that golf for him this Winter, probably until the Lakewood opening, is entirely out of the question.

Golf is still spreading with the same tremendous rapidity with which it began to grow some three years ago. It is growing not only among those who belong to exclusive clubs, but among those whose only chance to play is given by the maintenance of public links. Over in Brooklyn it is only a few months ago that a six-hole course was laid out in imitation of the Van Cortlandt links, but so many persons living near the Park have become enthusiastic players that a club has been formed and will hold regular weekly handicaps. The club intends to push strongly their claims to an extension of the links by the Park Board, and in many ways its formation marks an important epoch in public golf in New York. There are already 123 members and a limit has been made of 150. The officers elected were: President—Dr. Louis C. Alger, Vice Presidents—Miss M. P. Planten and Miss Alice Munroe; Secretary—Miss C. L. Affeld; Treasurer—John Maddox.

Another club will be formally opened to-day which, from its convenience, will be sure to attract a number of New Yorkers. It is called the Knickerbocker Field Club, and the course is at East Eighteenth Street and Avenue B, Brooklyn. The Kings County Elevated, the Flatbush, Nostrand Avenue, Smith Street, and Franklin Avenue trolley cars all pass the links and take only thirty minutes from City Hall, New York. The first competition is for a cup offered by the Vice President, Walter Moore, which is to be played for on every Saturday and holiday until Dec. 1, at eighteen holes medal play with handicaps, when the player with the most wins to his credit takes the cup. There are nine holes on the course, with the following lengths: 212, 233, 240, 168, 192, 329, 354, 200, 226; total, 2,156.

Still another new 18-hole course will be thrown open to-day, when the Englewood Golf Club will play for the first time on their recently completed course.

There is a strong rumor current that several well-known women golfers are to turn professionals as soon as the woman's championship is over, and thus combine the pleasure of the year with the consideration of financial compensation. That a clever woman who understands the theories and principles of the game thoroughly, and who has a good style, would make a success of a golfing school for girls and women there is absolutely no doubt. There are hundreds of women right here in New York who are anxious to learn, or, if they play already, to improve their game, who will not go to a professional man's school, but who would gladly patronize one conducted by a woman. The reason for this is very easy to understand, for no matter how clever a coach a man may be, he cannot quite understand the physical difference in men and women and the relation it has upon the game of golf.

For several weeks there has not been a competiton at the Morris County Golf, usually one of the most active of the clubs, the players were away. They are all at home again, however, and the Greens Committee have consequently announced competitions for five days of September, beginning to-day. Following is the schedule:

Monday, Sept. 4, Labor Day—Kickers' handicap, eighteen holes medal play, for members and guests, with prizes for the first and second best net scores.

Wednesday, Sept. 6—Seventh competition for the Short Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

Saturday, Sept. 9—Bogey handicap; eighteen holes medal play.

Wednesday, Sept. 13—Seventh competition for Long Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

Saturday, Sept. 16—Richardson Cup, handicap; eighteen holes match play against bogey.

Wednesday, Sept. 20—Eighth competition for Short Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

Saturday, Sept. 23—Mixed foursome handicap for Adams Cup; eighteen holes medal play.

Wednesday, Sept. 27—Eighth competition for Long Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Every Oarsman of Prominence Off for the Philadelphia Regatta — Sad Plight of Two Nassau Oarsmen.

The boat houses along the Harlem River were almost deserted yesterday, as the majority of the racing oarsmen had departed for Philadelphia, where the Middle States regatta, the last open event of the season, will be held to-day on the Schuylkill River. Harlem River clubs are well represented in the various races, and it is expected that they will win at least three races on the card. A large delegation of oarsmen from the clubs left the boat houses yesterday afternoon on their way to Philadelphia. What rowing there was yesterday was for pleasure. Barge parties were organized at the various houses, and trips were made to College Point, Fort Schuyler, and other points of interest.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Metropolitan Rowing Club was held during the afternoon to make final arrangements for the club regatta to be held on the Harlem River next Saturday. The following events were decided upon: Single gig race for 1899 members for a special gold medal, junior gig race for gold medal, double scull race, four-oared gig, and eight-oared shell race. The feature of the regatta will be an open four-oared gig race, in which crews from the Nassau Boat Club, Rosedale Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Nonpariel Rowing Club, and Bohemian Boat Club, will make entries. Gold rings will be awarded to the winning crew. There will also be tub races and a goose chase, open to all comers for prizes.

At the Nassau houses there were several crews out, and one of them—Capt. Cree and C. March, in a double gig—had an experience they will not forget very soon. They started for a trip through the Ship Canal and across the Hudson. When nearing the Jersey shore they discovered that their boat had sprung a leak and was rapidly filling with water. They put into shore, and reached a sandy beach just in time to save themselves a swim. Upon examination, a good-sized hole was discovered almost directly under the bow seat, occupied by Capt. Cree.

How to reach New York became an important question. They were attired only in their rowing clothes, which were very scanty, and had no money. The spot where they landed was deserted, and, darkness coming on, it looked as though they would be obliged to camp out. Finally a boat with two occupants was seen making toward them, and when they came within hailing distance a long parley took place, as the strangers were not anxious to row two shipwrecked oarsmen without money two miles across the river, and tow the leaky gig in the bargain. They were finally persuaded, however, and the oarsmen were landed at Capt. Andrew Jackson Seeley's boathouse, at Fordham. Here Capt. Cree borrowed a rubber coat and Mr. March a half dollar and a pair of pants minus the seat, several sizes too large for him. Attired in this rig, they waited until dusk and then started for home on a train, where they caused a sensation, Capt. Cree being obliged to recite the adventure in order to apologize for their appearance, which was very laughable. They reached the boathouse about 7:30 o'clock, congratulating themselves upon the fact that they had not met a policeman. The boat was left at Capt. Seeley's.

WIND-UP OF CRICKET SEASON.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Teams Made a Fine Showing.

But one more game remains to be decided in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, while in the Metropolitan League series the matches which Staten Island has still to play with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team A and Newark will wind up the season of 1899. The Knickerbockers, although split up into two teams, have been able to hold their own with all comers, and will finish first and second. The records follow:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
K. A. C. team A	9	7	1	1	.875
K. A. C. team B	10	7	2	1	.777
Manhattan	10	5	3	2	.625
New York	10	4	3	0	.400
Staten Island	8	3	5	0	.375
Newark	9	0	*9	0	.000

*Two games forfeited.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson team A	10	8	0	2	1.000
Kearny	10	5	3	2	.625
Brooklyn	10	4	4	2	.500
Manhattan II	9	2	4	3	.333
Kings County	10	2	6	2	.250
Paterson team B	9	7	6	1	.250

In the batting averages of the league, M. R. Cobb, by his good innings of Saturday, advanced to second place, with a record of 71.60 for 8 innings. H. C. Wright went down to fourth place, and the lead is now held by C. P. Hurditch, with a record of 73 for 4 innings. J. E. Roberts leads the bowlers, with 5.40 for 22 wickets, and he has bowled the necessary 300 balls to qualify for the competition. In the association series, A. Brown leads the batsmen and J. W. Hooper the bowlers.

INTER-CITY CRICKET MATCH.

Team that Will Represent Philadelphia in New York Game.

The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia have selected this team to represent the Quaker City against New York on Sept. 15 and 16. J. B. King, E. M. Cregar, and D. H. Adams of Belmont; F. H. Bates, N. Z. Graves, P. H. Clark, W. P. O'Neill, and A. W. Jones of Germantown; J. H. Mason and W. E. Goodman of Philadelphia, and J. H. Scattergood of Merion; substitute, F. G. Sharpless.

The Philadelphians were anxious that the game should be played in Philadelphia, but, learning that the Metropolitan League had made all arrangements for it to take place at Staten Island, they agreed to the original proposition, and the match will now be played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston. Considerable interest has been aroused in the game in this city owing to the fact that a test of strength has not occurred beween the two cities in several years.

Killed in Fight Over a Bar Bill.

LORAIN, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Philip Myers, proprietor of the Franklin Hotel bar, was shot and killed last night by Franklin E. Wheeler, representing a New Jersey life insurance company. The men had quarreled over a bar bill which Myers claimed Wheeler owed him.

Accused Woman Set Free.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Thomas Sweeny of this city, who caused the arrest in New York of Etta Phillips, the woman with whom he lived, on a charge of stealing his diamonds, jewelry, and money, has withdrawn the complaint here and the prisoner was discharged.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

St. Louis Wins in Chicago—Cincinnati Wins One Game and Loses Another.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	78	36	.684
Boston	72	44	.621
Philadelphia	73	46	.613
Baltimore	66	47	.584
St. Louis	68	53	.562
Cincinnati	64	52	.552
Chicago	60	59	.504
Pittsburg	59	58	.504
Louisville	52	64	.448
New York	49	65	.430
Washington	41	74	.357
Cleveland	19	103	.156

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 1.
Louisville, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

MORNING GAMES.

New York in Brooklyn.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Brooklyn in New York.
Baltimore in Boston.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

St. Louis Wins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—St. Louis won in the ball game with Chicago to-day. Pitcher Sudhoff was too much for the "Orphans"; on the other hand, St. Louis found Cogan easy and batted him all over the field. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	—7
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Chicago, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—St. Louis Schreckengost and Sudhoff; Chicago, Donahue and Cogan. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 10,000.

Two Games at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Reds lost the game with Louisville because they played stupid ball. In the second game they won from the Clevelands by hard fighting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Zimmer and Cunningham; Cincinnati, Woods and Hahn. Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Woods and Breitenstein; Cleveland, McAllister and Knepper. Umpires—Latham and Gaffney.

Other Games.

At Rome—Rome, 7; Schenectady, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 3; Taunton, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Springfield, 5.

THE TURF.

Empire City Trotting Club.

Grand Inaugural Meeting All This Week.

Track Between Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

The Mosholu, 2:15 Pacers.....$3,000
The Manhattan, Trotting Stallion Championship of America..... 5,000
2:18 Pacers..... 1,500
The Van Cortlandt, 2:20 Trotters..... 3,000

RACES BEGIN AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.

Trains on Harlem Division N. Y. C. & H. R. R. leave Grand Central Station for Mt. Vernon as follows: 10:35, 11:15, 11:35 A. M., 12:15, 12:35, 1:00, 1:35, 2:08 P. M. Returning at 5:00, 5:05, 5:26, 5:30, 5:35, 5:45 P. M.

Trains on New York & Northern Road leave 155th St. for Dunwoodie, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Returning, leave Dunwoodie, 5:23, 6:15 P. M.

PRICES—Grand Stand, including admission at gate, $1.00; Club House, $2.50; Private Box, seating six, $15.00.

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,

SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.

TO-DAY, LABOR DAY.

6 Races, Autumn Twin City Handicap, including Westbury Steeplechase.

Racing rain or shine. First Race 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.

TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11:00, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 20TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY, 11:00, 12:00, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:10, 12:00, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 30 minutes. By trolley lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars, via Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) via Brighton Beach Railroad, or Marcy Av. cars from foot Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD 50 CENTS.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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THE LEGAL ASPECT OF TRUSTS.

Mr. JOSEPH S. AUERBACH of this city has written for the current number of The North American Review a most valuable article on "The Legal Aspect of Trusts." It is a careful examination in detail of the decisions of the United States courts and the State courts in cases involving the Federal or State laws on this general subject, and concludes with a brief but comprehensive statement of the limitations that may be imposed on what are known as trusts under the authority of these decisions.

It is to be remarked at the beginning that the name "trusts" is used only because it has taken its place in the political vocabulary. What are called by that name are not trusts in any sense of the term, and what were really trusts no longer exist to an extent to make them formidable or even interesting. Nevertheless, since the word is found in nearly every political platform and speech of the day, and since it does refer to numerous large corporations formed to buy and absorb smaller corporations, it is well to employ it in showing what is the legal standing of these corporations, what are their recognized rights, and what are the restrictions that may be imposed upon them. Mr. AUERBACH is not an indiscriminate advocate of the combinations. He sees that they are liable to abuse, and he points out with great clearness the regulations to which the law may subject them with the approval of the courts and in the interest of the public. But he makes it clearer than any other writer with whom we are acquainted that in their legitimate field they will receive the protection of the courts and will in the long run be enabled to carry on their proper operations.

Mr. AUERBACH calls attention to the distinction between quasi-public corporations like the railways and those that are formed for purposes of trade and industry. The former may be forbidden to enter into contracts that are in restraint of trade generally. The latter can only be forbidden to enter into such contracts as are directly intended or necessarily calculated to work in this manner. He also points out that there is in the Federal Government a power to deal exclusively with all matters affecting inter-State commerce, and that no State will be permitted to pass laws affecting this commerce, no matter what may be the intention of the law. In order, for instance, to restrain trusts in any way a State will not be permitted to restrain commerce between the States carried on by such trusts. This directly limits the field within which the States may legislate. So far as relates to business corporations the powers of the States are summed up by Mr. AUERBACH in substance as follows:

The States can only forbid and punish restraint of trade that is express, direct, and unreasonable; they cannot invade the right of free contract, which under the Constitution of the United States is held to be a property right and inviolate; they may refuse admission to their territory, or eject from it any foreign corporation—that is, any corporation formed under the laws of another State—so far as such corporations seek to secure there a legal status or domicile; but the States cannot in any degree interfere with or obstruct such corporations when engaged in inter-State commerce.

It will be seen that the limitations of the powers of the States in the regulation of trusts are extremely narrow, and that much of the legislation that has been enacted within the last two years is, if Mr. AUERBACH'S view be correct, liable to be overthrown in the courts. It is interesting now to turn to the limitations that he finds to exist upon the corporations or trusts themselves. These also will, we think, seem more strict than is generally supposed. We cite the passage in full in which Mr. AUERBACH sums them up:

> Men or corporations may not conspire to fix the value or limit the output of a necessary of life, corporations may not enter into copartnership with one another; they must not create or seek to create monopolies; they must not be formed for that purpose; they must not injure the trade of another by unjust methods; competition must stop at all illegal methods of rivalry, and competition must not mean conspiracy.
>
> With these essential limitations the State courts, or if not the State courts, then the courts of the United States competent to speak finally and authoritatively upon the subject, have been on the side of the principles of law which permit a man to do what he likes with his own, so long as he shall not thereby aim at or necessarily compass the injury of others or act against the interests of the public welfare.

It is quite true, as Mr. AUERBACH points out, that these decisions of the courts "have but expressed the common knowledge and the accepted philosophy of human conduct the world over," and have "upheld and reinforced the commercial interests and traditions of the English race, ours by inheritance and adoption." It is well, however, for the men of wealth and brains to remember that the limits above referred to do exist, and that they are sure, sooner or later, to be enforced by the courts and sustained by the public conscience.

THE GOVERNOR'S REVISED VERSION.

The Governor has been thinking over canal matters since he spoke at Hornellsville to his unfortunate interlocutor in terms of such rash severity. At Watertown he made a more extended and careful statement, and one which he can stand upon without serious embarrassment. We do not think that he condemned as frankly and plainly as they deserve the shortcomings of the officials as shown in the various reports of the investigators appointed by Gov. BLACK and by himself. It is even to be feared, despite the undoubted independence and courage of the Governor, that he would have used stronger words to describe the same conduct if those guilty of it had been, say, Tammany men. But we can pardon this slight swerving from the path of impartiality in view of the straightforward and vigorous warning the Governor gave as to the inevitable consequences of running the work of the State for politics and the absolute necessity of conducting it on business principles.

"A great many practical men," said the Governor, "who pride themselves upon being called practical men, sneer now and then at civil service reform." They do, indeed, Governor, and not only "now and then," but all the time; and among them are the very fellows who have got the canals in their present hopeless condition, and in this they are only too consistently backed by the machine in the Republican Party. The sneers of no one are more bitter and constant than those of the venerable schemer at the head of that machine, with whom you must have had many painful experiences. You are entirely right when you say to him and to all those that follow hungrily in his train that "the principle of civil service reform—that is, the principle of employing a man only because he is needed, and because he can best do the work, and retaining him so long as he does that work well—must be applied to the Canal Department if it is to be managed as it should be managed."

If the Governor sticks to that principle in the Canal and in all other departments, as we have no doubt that he intends to stick to it, and if he appeals steadily to the people without evasion and without any outbreak of partisanship on his own part, he can count on doing much to establish the principle so that the gates of spoils politics shall not prevail against it.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

Not enough attention has thus far been paid, in the discussion of the Ramapo job and the water supply of New York in general, to the report of Mr. CROES, who was one of the engineers invoked by the Controller. This report is the most authentic and authoritative exposition we have encountered of the whole question. It is, naturally, conceived from a technical point of view, and couched in technical language, and that fact may have prevented it from being "brought home to the business and bosoms" of the inhabitants of this island as it deserves to be. Evidently if there is, as Mr. HOLAHAN maintains, too low a pressure of water upon the mains in Manhattan Island, and especially in the lower part of Manhattan Island, to enable a threatening fire to be fought with an ample supply of fluid ammunition, that is a matter which concerns every man, every woman, and every child who inhabits Manhattan Island. Because not only does an inadequate pressure threaten a great conflagration, but it also threatens, and not remotely, an inadequate supply for ordinary commercial and domestic needs.

So far Mr. HOLAHAN is quite right. And there is really no need to suspect that Mr. HOLAHAN, personally or officially, has any interest in the matter except that of good citizenship. We believe that the "certificate" which Mr. SHEA gave him in the hearing the other day was entirely sincere. What we have to blame Mr. HOLAHAN for is his want of circumspection, his jumping to the conclusion that, since the prospect of a water famine was formidable and near, the only way in which to avert it was to tap the sources of the Ramapo, or any other untried sources, instead of developing the capacity of the "area of drainage" which the city already controls, or by resorting to some measure of economy in the use of water.

The striking thing about Mr. CROES'S report, and that which needs most to be forced upon public as well as official attention, is the showing that if we stop the waste of water we shall have, from the sources already available and developed, plenty of water for many years to come. We are rather inclined to glory in the fact that our consumption of water "per capita" is so much larger than that of any other city. But nobody who has attentively read Mr. CROES'S report can longer labor under that delusion. By comparing the rate of increase of the population with the supposed increase of "consumption per capita," he shows conclusively that the increase of consumption is not an increase of consumption at all, but an increase of waste. In his own words: "The quantity of water drawn through the pipes at the present time is so great and out of proportion to the number of consumers, and is moreover increasing so rapidly and out of proportion to the increase of population, that it cannot be attributed to any other cause than defects in the distribution system."

Then the engineer goes on to point out the deterioration to which "any system of pipe distribution" is subject. By a very interesting and striking demonstration, still more interesting and striking if it be reduced to a graphical demonstration, he shows that the increased "consumption," so called, of water in New York has not proceeded gradually or "pari passu" with the increase of population, but by leaps and bounds, or rather that, after the pipes had been laid for a certain number of years, it proceeded by a leap and a bound. What is the more curious, the increase of consumption in Brooklyn did not begin to vary widely from the increase of population until the pipes had been laid as long as when the sudden increase in the "consumption" of New York began, and that then, at the corresponding period of age of the pipes, the same sudden jump was taken.

It seems to us that Mr. CROES'S report comes very close to being a scientific demonstration. It is a demonstration of the fact that we do not use more water "per capita" than we need to use, that the additional supply is not "consumed" in the proper sense of the word, but simply leaks and is lost. It is not for water drunk or used that we need additional sources of water supply, or a further development of the sources already available. It is for water that runs into the ground. And the moral is entirely obvious. Instead of wasting at the bung, let us save at the spigot. Instead of tapping more distant springs to irrigate the subsoil of Manhattan Island, let us cease to irrigate it and secure the water supply for its appropriate uses. To state this proposition, after it has been established by what seems like an irresistible scientific deduction, is to indicate the remedy for our trouble. That remedy is not to go further and further afield in quest of new sources of supply. It is simply to employ, liberally but at the same time providently, the sources which we have. It is not necessary to harass the consumer with meters and inspectors, at least not yet. It is necessary to replace the worn-out plant of distribution, to put water-tight pipes in place of the leaky pipes. It is to take up the old pipes in the order of their age and put down new, until no water conduit is left which is more than thirty, perhaps not more than twenty-five, years of age. The cost of this replacement is, of course, a mere bagatelle in comparison with any of the schemes that have been produced for tapping new sources. The suggestion is so simple that it seems almost absurd, and yet so obviously sensible, to the reader who has followed the demonstration, as to make all the other schemes look absurd. Mr. CROES is a public benefactor. Doubtless he himself would desire some other professional authority than his own in support of his contention, and steps should at once be taken to supply such authority. But, when it is supplied, the fear of a "water famine" for New York, at least for the Borough of Manhattan, will apparently be effectually dispelled for a full generation to come.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

A few days ago the United States Civil Service Commissioners, at Washington, gave notice of examinations, soon to be held, of applicants desiring to be employed as stenographers and typewriters. Coupled with this notice was the explanation that the demand for this class of clerks promised soon to exhaust the registers of those males already found to be eligible for appointment; but that the registers of females eligible for appointment were still so full, and were so little drawn upon, that it was not urged upon females to seek the examinations.

There can be no misunderstanding the significance of this notification. The tendency to prefer men to women as stenographers and typewriters and in other ways in the departmental service is not new. It has been gaining strength since the substitution of the merit system for the political spoils system in vogue prior to 1883. And there is no doubt that it will continue to strengthen, unfortunate and unjust though it may be to great numbers of women who are able to demonstrate skill as stenographers and typewriters; accuracy, neatness, and general efficiency—including punctuality, deportment, and steady industry—in other employment, and honesty almost invariable.

With very little inquiry among the heads of departments, bureaus, and divisions at Washington reasons are discovered, quite free from prejudice or from considerations of the political usefulness of a clerk, for the very common, the increasingly common, request to the Civil Service Commission that in certifying lists of eligibles the lists be made up exclusively of males. Compliance with this request is seldom impossible. It is always considered to be wise and proper, the officer making the request being assumed to be the best judge of the needs of his office. The result has been, over and over again, to pass by female eligibles who have passed examinations with such high percentages as to justify the presumption that they would be as intelligent and skillful as the male eligibles who are preferred.

Of course, there are reasons for this. The chief reason commonly urged by the officers who have been responsible for the general efficiency of their subordinates is described generally as a feminine intolerance of discipline that expects, and in Washington sometimes insists, upon punctual arrival in the morning, attendance to duty for the six and one-half hours that the Government requires daily of its employés, and the minimum of indulgence in promenading in the halls, afternoon shopping excursions, and other use for private purposes of time the Government pays for. This description does not apply to all female clerks, for there are many of them in the service who are as faithful, conscientious, and efficient as the best of male clerks.

More influential reason, however, for the development of a tendency to deprive women of employment for which many of them are fitted, even to the observance of all the rules and regulations to secure punctuality, regularity, and continuous application, is to be found in the Washington departmental service. In every department are women who have held on to their places for many years simply because they were women. They entered the service when young—or younger than they now are—as political protégées. There was no question of fitness about their employment; the merit system shares no sort of responsibility for their appearance on the pay rolls. Many of them, in the course of twenty or thirty years of service, have been transferred from one department to another until they have served in nearly all, and have been found efficient in none. If a Secretary proposes to dismiss one of these women, the remnant of the influence that was exerted in the old spoils days to secure her appointment is invoked to prevent dismissal, and the shelter of the civil service law, that had nothing to do with the woman's entry into the service, is sought as a sanctuary in which she may not be harmed by Secretaries with new-fangled notions of industry and efficiency.

It is very hard to disregard the tears and political influence of inefficient, slothful, mischief-making women, or to turn them out of office simply because, if they are permitted to remain, work that they should perform must remain undone until some one else does it. Now and then one of these women is dropped, but only by the most resolute of officers, and then not without much ado. Sometimes, having been dropped, they are reinstated through "influence," to the great prejudice of the service and the impairment of authority and discipline in the overruled department. Not infrequently they outstay better clerks who are lacking in "influence" only.

There can be no doubt that it is the women of this sort, in the Washington service, who are responsible for the tendency to prefer men to women when places are to be filled. The Washington situation is not at all discouraging to women who seek employment outside the Government service. With private employers they will continue to be considered as individuals, upon their merits, to be retained while efficient and helpful and to be dropped whenever their services are no longer valuable or necessary.

The venerable Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts says that there is but one way to put a stop to what he considers the shameful American policy in the Philippines—to defeat Mr. MCKINLEY'S re-election. But the only way to defeat Mr. MCKINLEY on that issue is to make it the sole issue of the campaign next year and to name a man against him who will fight on that only. Does Mr. BOUTWELL with his threescore years of experience in politics really believe that that is practicable? Of course it is not. Yet, if the Philippine question be not put in a fair way of permanent settlement by this time next year Mr. MCKINLEY'S chances of election may be seriously affected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No American student of the signs of the times now visible in the United States can have failed to be impressed by the recent rapid increase in the number of private schools. The public schools, too, are multiplying in all parts of the country, but they come only under the stress of absolute necessity, and, in many localities besides New York, not fast enough to meet an almost despairing demand from the largest, though not the most influential, part of the population. Their rivals, on the contrary, are springing up everywhere under a compulsion which, if it exists, is well concealed and almost unmentioned. Already page after page in the advertising departments of the leading magazines is filled monthly with the announcements of the private schools, while this and other daily papers give them publicity to a much larger aggregate amount. Evidently the teacher paid by parents directly is cultivating industriously and extending rapidly a field once rather sterile but now all of a sudden become profitable, or at least promising. What is the cause of the change? Formerly the public schools were good enough for all children, except a few mentally or physically unfitted for holding their own in ordinary conditions, and therefore in obvious need of special attention and consideration. Now, in our large cities and their suburbs, at any rate, the indications are that soon the private schools will get every child whose parents can easily or even with difficulty afford to pay tuition fees in addition to the unavoidable tax out of which the public schools are supported. Perhaps that time has already come. Whether actual or imminent, this state of affairs is full of menace for an institution once considered and still called of vital importance to the Nation's welfare and progress. If the public schools are for the very poor alone they are merely a phase of municipal charity, and sooner or later attendance there will be a humiliation, either degrading or embittering. In this day of specialization, of course there are room and need for many private schools in which preparation for commercial, professional, or artistic careers can be obtained. But the public schools, so far as they provide the elementary instruction requisite in every walk of life, should be for all, rich, poor, and between, or else a class distinction, as wide as exists anywhere abroad, will be established here, and those thus separated when children will never attain as adults the homogeneity which the perpetuation of democracy requires.

—The Hartford Courant, in an editorial comment on the death of Judge HILTON—one of a class seldom printed, because people are fond of obeying the old saying, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum"—says that all the charitable projects of A. T. STEWART came to naught. It quotes as an example the home for working girls, now the Park Avenue Hotel. It might have added that the reason why this came to naught was not any fault of Mr. STEWART, but bad management on the part of those intrusted with carrying out his plan after his death. The matron of the institution made such rules that the working girls would not stand them. They were not allowed to have sewing machines, birds, or cats. They were required to be in bed at 10 o'clock, and were not permitted to receive visitors. These and similar restrictions killed what Mr. STEWART intended should be a fine charity. The Courant's inference that the Stewart millions have ceased to do any good in the world is, however, not altogether correct, for the two schools and the cathedral at Garden City are worthy institutions, and are still in existence.

—Caution is carried to a somewhat amusing length by a contributor to Literature, who comments—very kindly indeed, by the way—on certain remarks made in this column about the American millionaire as seen by European romancers. The subject of the paragraph was the presentation by Mr. DAVID MOFFAT to his wife and niece of jewels once owned by the Queen of Spain, and we pointed out that the incident was as likely to excite incredulity abroad as any of the concocted stories by which the foreign writers try to illustrate the possibilities of American extravagance. It seems to have been too much even for our Literature friend, and he gravely warns the foreign seeker after American "documents" not to accept this one without investigation. "It is quite likely," he says, "that there is such a person, and that he has done precisely what he is alleged to have done. But if we were a European novelist we should not accept the fact as fit material for serious discussion until we were sure of its truth." The doubt thus implied as to Mr. MOFFAT'S existence is at once funny and saddening—funny because in Denver and thereabouts Mr. MOFFAT has made the reality of himself and his fortune most thoroughly understood, and saddening because it shows how narrow is the fame which the millions all of us hope some day to possess can purchase even in America, where, as all Europeans know, the dollar is an object of devout and universal worship. We assure the writer in Literature and those whom he would protect from deception that there most certainly is a DAVID MOFFAT, and as for his purchase and giving away of the Crown diamonds—well, no affidavits went with that story, but we will uphold its accuracy anywhere except in court.

—Gen. IRVING HALE, who has just returned from Manila to his home in Denver, expresses the firmest of convictions that the Filipinos are now and long will be incapable of self-government, but nevertheless he speaks of them with kindly appreciation as a people of many good qualities and presenting material on which the influences of civilization may hopefully be exerted. While he found them treacherous enemies in the field, he is disposed to ascribe their frequent violations of the laws of war to their terrible experiences under Spanish rule rather than to any inherent viciousness. "I like them," said the General, soon after his arrival, "and I consider them a promising people. They are cheerful, good-natured, provident, and hospitable. The better classes are well educated, and even the poorest of the Filipino servants in Manila write and speak a little Spanish. Even in the interior most of the natives are hardly savages. They keep house after a fashion, in their small bamboo huts; are kind to their families, and very fond of their wives and children. The Filipino woman is more on an equality with the Filipino man than is the case in most semi-savage races." It is Gen. HALE'S belief that a very great majority of the educated, property-owning Filipinos are in favor of American control of the islands, but are prevented from expressing their opinions by the murderous tyranny exercised by the organization of ambitious schemers known as the Katapunin. Mrs. HALE, who has been with the General throughout his stay in the East, says that she would not repeat her experiences for a thousand dollars, nor have missed them for a million.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Ostrander has given his large collection of Oriental antiquities and art works to the Chautauqua Museum.

* * *

The hill country of the Western Carolinas used to be called "the Over Hills of Ottalay," (or Ottoray,) and The Charleston News and Courier urges that the poetic Indian name be revived.

* * *

The Populist State ticket in Mississippi is composed wholly of men who were formerly Democrats, and most of them were Confederate soldiers. The leaders of the party say they will have nothing to do with fusion this year.

* * *

Gov. Powers of Maine, who owns timberlands in the North Woods, was asked by a Bangor Commercial man the other day if he thought the pulp business was destroying the Maine forests, and promptly answered: "No. That's my answer to you—No! Let them cut all they want."

* * *

The last public act of the late ex-Gov. William Y. Atkinson of Georgia was, laying aside past political differences, to nominate and vote for Walter B. Hill as Chancellor of the State University. In a letter thanking him, Mr. Hill wrote: "I beg simply to say that your act brings to my mind a remark which Judge Bleckley made on one occasion, and which now impresses me more than ever. Waving his long arms, he exclaimed: 'Magnanimity! I tell you, Walter Hill, that is a great big virtue with a grand big name!'"

* * *

Baltimore is making great preparations for the parade and celebration Sept. 12, when a sword is to be presented by its citizens to Capt. N. M. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore. Three thousand school children, dressed in red, white, and blue costumes, are to be seated on a platform to represent the United States flag, and are to sing some verses in honor of the cruiser of which Capt. Dyer writes: "They have a patriotic ring, and, except that there is altogether too much Dyer, I can but approve of the sentiments expressed."

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will have noticed that the famous Atbara bridge, built by an American firm to the considerable annoyance of some Englishmen, was officially opened Aug. 26. A London newspaper, The Evening News, in commenting on this, has said: "It remains to be seen whether this pin-built structure, built on lines condemned by all English engineers, will stand the Atbara's floods." Any attempt to illuminate this remark seems superfluous, and yet it may not be amiss to say that there is no possible connection between floods and the stability of the pin-connected bridge. It is the business of foundations and piers to take care of floods. The superstructure, or bridge proper, which these foundations and piers sustain, has quite other duties to perform without bothering with the floods. If, however, a flood in the Atbara should rise above the level of the lowest lines of the superstructure, and the bridge should then be called on to do duty as a dam, it might stay on the piers and let the flood go by, or it might be carried down stream. This would depend upon several things, as, for instance, the amount of drift brought down on the flood, and the weight and velocity of the flood itself, but it is quite obvious that the American pin-connected bridge would be more likely to stay on the piers than a plate girder built up of solid plates or than an English riveted lattice, because the American type of bridge opposes the least surface to the flood.

We should suppose that any man who stopped to think before writing would remember that no people in the world have had as vast and varied an experience with bridges and floods combined as the Americans have had, for the simple reason that it has not fallen to the lot of any other people under the sun to bridge so many large streams and to carry across rivers so many miles of railroad. Probably in this kind of experience the Anglo-Indian engineers would come next, but they would still be far behind. Considering all these things, no Yankee engineer need lie awake worrying about the performance of the Yankee bridge over the Atbara River.

H. G. PROUT.
New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems, from your leading editorial of this date, that the silver question, like Banquo's ghost, will not stay down. "This great crime against mankind"—in the language of President McKinley—I had supposed was consummated by the "act" demonetizing silver in 1873. At any rate, our Government by its course does not consider silver a legal tender. It was a legal tender up to that time, and no particular damage resulted in business interests in consequence. The question before us now is whether or not it would be better to return to the double standard. I had read THE NEW YORK TIMES for so many years that I was much impressed by its able arguments in favor of the gold standard. It occurred to me that a majority of the Senate was in favor of the double standard, and I resolved to give some attention to the side of the question, and was somewhat surprised to find that the arguments of the double-standard men in Congress had never been satisfactorily answered.

We have adopted the gold standard, and there is hardly gold coin enough in the world to pay the interest on the public and private debts of this country for one single year. When we adopted the gold standard we destroyed more than one-half of our reserve force, and by that ratio were so much less able to meet current obligations.

We depend now solely upon gold to protect our National credit, and our experience has been that in the time of trial we have been obliged to increase by some hundreds of millions our bonded indebtedness. Can 500 soldiers defend a town or hold an exposed line as well as 1,000? I believe that should we make our silver dollar a legal tender it would immediately be worth a dollar throughout the world. The same system by which we prohibit foreign importations could be used to keep foreign silver out of the country, and the probability is strong that the other commercial nations would soon follow the United States in returning to the double standard.

EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Aug. 25, 1899.

AID FOR THE PUERTO RICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By to-day's paper I note that the Puerto Rico subscriptions to date by the three New York City committees amount to a little less than $60,000. It is true that there are contributions from other cities, and that our Government has forwarded supplies. The benevolence of our people is great, but among 100,000 sufferers $60,000 amounts to but 60 cents each. This is a fact to be looked into. Rice is good, but wheat is equally good, and costs far less. Beans will serve as an occasional article of diet, but they are so difficult of digestion that they are not suited to the weakened stomachs of a famished people as a continuous diet, even, say once a day. Wheat, wheat is the great staple food product of this country. "Bread is the staff of life."

Start the ball. There are thousands of farmers in the West who, if the appeal to them were made, would speedily contribute from a sack to a wagonload each. Our elevator men and railroad companies would handle and transport it to the mills free. The mills of the great West would grind it without charge, and the railroads would deliver again from the mills to the seaboard without charge. It is the cheapest life sustaining food we have. Let the mills make into all-wheat, unbolted flour. It will make the entire contribution thus available without the one-third loss in milling into fine flour, and the wheat is more nutritive in this form. Supply to the Puerto Ricans printed directions how to use. As a mush—"graham mush"—it is prepared for the table in ten minutes, goes further in this form, and is more easily digested than in any other. Add contributions of corn, made into meal.

There you have it all. Start the ball rolling, and note what our large-hearted and now prosperous Western farmers will do.

I am sorry that I am able to contribute only in words on behalf of this suffering people, who have my sympathies.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

THE OLD AND NEW ORTHODOXY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the manifest contest for supremacy between the old orthodoxy and more liberal views, now going on, some specially significant fact now and then emerges, showing which is likely to prevail. The Rev. Dr. Hillis, an orthodox preacher, announces a book called "Ten Masterpieces of Literature and Great Books as Life Teachers." Every one of the ten is by a so-called "unbeliever," unless it be Tennyson, and his position is disputed. This shows in which direction the modern thinking world is looking for light and guidance.

Suppose that 300 years after the death of Hippocrates his disciples had come together and formulated a medical creed and dogmas and insisted to this day that not only had no one any right to practice medicine who would not accept them, and promise to be forever bound by them, but that no one could be healed under any other system; that all outside who tried to practice were quacks and their patients dupes. What sensible man would call one of them? But that is exactly the attitude of the clergy. To think of such a thing as new light, progress, or change, since the third century is rank heresy. The Nicene and Apostles' Creed limit absolutely and forever the range of thought and belief. It is not strange that practically all the great thinkers and philosophers, and poets and historians, as well as statesmen and philanthropists have been outside this pale, and they always will be.

It is asked constantly why so many stay out of the churches. I believe the principal reason is that the old dogmas and creeds have grown unreal, and we who stay outside think that most of those inside know it, but don't know just what to do. The Episcopal Church has gained largely from the Presbyterian, not because its creeds and dogmas are less antiquated and obsolete, but because the impression is universal that one can say them over, and believe what one thinks. But surely, here if anywhere, there should be perfect sincerity and honesty, and it is certain that unless great changes are made, thinking men will grow fewer and fewer in the churches. I was told by a cultivated Westerner not long since, of high character and standing, that if the men out there who contributed to the churches solely to please their wives were to stop, three out of four of them would have to close.

G. J. GRAY.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1899.

RIGHTS OF THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 24, "F. H. C." asks "Gog" a series of questions bearing on the Philippine problem. They are all based on the assumption that the Filipinos are not a homogeneous people. May I in turn ask "F. H. C." a few questions?

1. Was the right of the civilized people of America to independence in 1776 destroyed by the fact that they had within their borders probably hundreds of thousands of savages, divided into numerous tribes, more or less hostile to the whites and to one another?

2. Was such right destroyed by the fact that a large part of the civilized whites, called Tories, did not want to be ruled by George Washington, but by George III.?

3. Was such right destroyed by the fact that in 1776 the American people were divided into thirteen Colonies, with very conflicting ideas about theories of government, as was proved by the fact that it took them several years to agree upon a Constitution?

4. Is the right of the American people today to self-government destroyed by the fact that 8,000,000 of them are of an inferior race and probably incapable of self-government?

5. Have not the civilized and intelligent people of a country the right to govern such country?

6. Under what moral or political principle may it be claimed that when in a certain country some of the people are intelligent and some ignorant, a foreign nation may step in and rule them both?

7. Would England have been justified in denying self-government to America through a silly fear that George Washington and Joseph Brant, the Indian chief, might "fight for the supremacy?" Or, could the United States rightfully have refused to assist Cuba to independence out of fear that Gomez and Maceo might "fight for the supremacy?"

Mr. Editor, please count me as one of many Republicans who admired Mr. McKinley until the close of the Cuban war, and now long for a chance at the polls to condemn him for making us, after we had enacted the rôle of the Good Samaritan in Cuba, play the rôle of a bandit in the Philippines.

HENRY MONROE.
Ampersand, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1899.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really marvelous to trace the birth of the new Independent Labor Party. Mr. Parsons became dissatisfied with the outcome of the recent strike, and in his wrath recommended that workmen unite in a political party. Hence the origin of this party. The moving spirits of this new party, whose names THE TIMES occasionally prints, seem to be at swords' ends with those whom they call bosses, but it strikes me as if they themselves seek bossism in their insignificant kingdoms. THE TIMES recently printed a letter of a workingman, who wrote a very derogatory opinion of Mr. O'Brien, another head man of the new party.

One of the men in the Organization Committee I chance to know personally. He has always pretended to be an advocate of labor principles, and therefore could not join either the Republican or Democratic Party. But what is remarkable about him is that whenever a new labor party sprang up he deserted the old and joined the new. One can readily conceive that the days of this party are numbered, notwithstanding the fact that THE TIMES generously gives its doings constant publication. It is only the few leading men that claim to be dissatisfied with the law and the administration, and they are endeavoring to disseminate dissatisfaction. Such a party has no solid basis and its germ engenders its canker. I believe the leaders would better expend their energies, if they sincerely mean the welfare of the working class, by devoting themselves to labor unions.

The present leading political parties are chiefly made up of workingmen. Those who are in office now and those so-called bosses, against whom the leaders of the Independent Labor Party have a special grudge, hold their emoluments from the voters, of whom the workingmen constitute a powerful number. If change or reform is desired in the doings of these parties, such change or reform can be effected only if workingmen do not abandon but stay in their respective parties and use their ballot. Such insignificant organizations as the new Independent Labor Party cannot effect anything; they may at most create some mischievous disturbance and give popularity to demagogues.

S. N. TUCKMAN.
New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

The Park Hurdy Gurdy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me also to put in a word of protest against the Bronx Park nuisance, the carrousel. I have been in the habit of going to the park of Sundays for a quiet hour or two, and to listen to the concert with many other neighbors of mine, but when one tries to listen to the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" played by the band, and to the latest popular negro melody, as rendered by the hurdy-gurdy (always out of tune) at the same time, the effect is anything but pleasant.

For the last two or three Sundays I have noticed that the crowd near the band has steadily diminished in number, until now there is a scant few hundred, instead of the 2,000 or more who used to go. Such a nuisance ought to be stopped, or at least removed from the vicinity of the military band, we all love to hear. The same holds good in St. Mary's Park.

EDWARD MURPHY.
New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

Noises of the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the meaning of the term, "A Breach of the Peace"? I ask for information. Does it mean unnecessary and unseemly noise, that which annoys law-abiding citizens and disturbs the harmony of law and order? If it does mean this, why are hucksters licensed to split our ears with their discordant cries, instead of being compelled to ring our door bells like any other peddler, and why, Oh, why are children, thousands of them, allowed to screech and scream, to yell and whistle on the streets from morning until night and almost from night till morning? Does not the "peace" of a big city belong as much to the invalid, to the nervous, to the weary, and to the conscientious resident as to the children who play such havoc with it?

Is there a law behind the term "A Breach of the Peace" which could instruct parents, either by mild measures or severe, that they must instruct their children to respect the rights of other people? Does atmospheric space, every inch of it, belong to the half-grown boy with the strong lungs and the big whistle, or have people of refinement some claim upon it? The noises in this city are a disgrace to civilization, and unless "A Breach of the Peace" soon assumes some legal significance, New York will soon be populated only by yelling hyenas and hopeless lunatics.

L. W. S.
New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Sleeping Cars Before the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a little ancient history for you: I find in Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion of Dec. 26, 1857, the following railroad item:

"A car has been placed on the New York Central Railroad so arranged as to be used as an ordinary passenger car in the daytime, while at night it can, as if by magic, be converted into couch bedsteads, and capable under this arrangement of accommodating fifty-six persons. It has three tiers of berths on each side."

From the summary of the news in the same paper of August, 1857, I take the following:

"In the Court of General Sessions in New York, a man named James Flynn, convicted of highway robbery, though his victim had only 50 cents to dispose of, was sentenced by Judge Russell to twenty-nine years' imprisonment. THE NEW YORK TIMES says the punishment, in view of the increasing insecurity of the streets of that city, was none too severe."

RAILROAD.
New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Quick Turn.

"Yes, my foot caught as I jumped from the car and I made a Santo Domingo."

"What's that?"

"A revolution."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unwelcome Suggestion.

A Kansas Congressman wants the National Legislature to meet in the West every other session. It seems as though the West has all the trouble it deserves now.—Chicago Democrat.

Distinctions.

President of the French Court—You declare this on your honor as a gentleman?

French Officer—N-no, Monsieur le President! As an officer of le grand armee!—Philadelphia North American.

A Sharp Tongue.

"You gave Tungay a job in your office the other day, I understand. Hasn't he talked the arm off you?"

"No, but he talked his own head off. He's hunting another job."—Chicago Tribune.

On the Tumultuous Sea.

"Throw up your hands!" yelled the bold, bad pirate, as he climbed over the gunwale of the merchantman.

The landlubber looked up apathetically.

"I hain't et no hands," said he.

Even the pirate was touched.—Syracuse Herald.

RIVALRY.

From The Washington Star.

No person ever gets so grand
But that he's often made
To fear some one will take a hand
And put him in the shade.
A trust may grow and get to be
The biggest of the set,
And still it quakes lest it shall see
Another, bigger yet.

The man in glory reveling
Must sometimes pause and doubt,
Because another hour may bring
Another hero out.
And in each party and each clan
Of sleep there's woeful loss,
You'll always find another man
Who wants to boss the boss.

FILIPINOS LACK RATIONS

Make Efforts to Smuggle Contraband Through American Lines.

NOW USE HOME-MADE POWDER

Insurgent Spy Arrested and Killed at Calamba—Kansas Soldiers Start for Home on the Tartar.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Filipinos and bring into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder.

The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a cascoe, with a cargo of bamboo poles, was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected.

Two British vessels, the Lacson and the Nero, were driven, by stress of weather, into the harbor of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Dagupan Railway. The crews were imprisoned, but on their protesting that they were British subjects the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Lacson if Edwards secured from the British Consul at Manila a statement establishing the nationality of the crew. A similar concession was made to the crew of the Nero.

Edwards says he saw several American prisoners, who were better fed than the Spaniards or the Filipino soldiers. Moreover, they were not compelled to work, as the Spanish prisoners are.

A force of native police has begun to patrol the City of Manila, co-operating with the Provost Guard, whose lack of knowledge of the language and the resorts of native criminals had given many opportunities for burglaries, an industry which has been flourishing of late. The new force includes many members of the old and some insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It has already done good work in running down native criminals.

The American Secret Service found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington Regiment. He offered desperate resistance to the soldier who was sent to capture him, and tried to run away, with two revolver shots in his head. Finally he was brought down by a rifle bullet in the hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

Gen. Bates, it is expected, will establish posts at Zamboanga and in the islands of Tantani, Jolo, and Bongao.

Late this afternoon the Kansas Regiment embarked on big barges in the river, and were towed to the United States transport Tartar the regimental flag flying and the men cheering and singing. The Tartar sailed for home this evening.

SCHURMAN CONFERS WITH HAY.

Discusses Philippines—At the White House with ex-Mayor Strong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Schurman of the Philippine Commission was in conference for several hours to-day with Secretary Hay, going over matters in connection with the work of that body.

This evening the Secretary and Mr. Schurman were guests at dinner at the White House, at which ex-Mayor Strong of New York and his son were also present.

Mr. Schurman expects to remain in the city for a short time, as he desires to have a conference with Secretary Root when the latter returns.

RAILWAY TO ANGELES

Gen. Otis Cables the Road Will be Completed in Four Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The War Department to-day received two dispatches from Manila. The first read:

Manila, Sept. 3, 1899.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents opened fire on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansas and Washingtons being loaded on transports; two battalions Nineteenth Infantry relieve Tennessees at Iloilo and Cebu. Latter with Iowas, only remaining volunteer regiments, sail soon. OTIS.

At the War Department it is said that with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments all the volunteers will have left the Philippines; also all the men of the regular army discharged under General Order No. 40.

The second dispatch read as follows:

Manila, Sept. 3, 1899.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Graves deceased members Tenth Pennsylvania decorated Sept. 1 with fitting ceremonies conducted by Chaplain Pierce. Chaplain Sutherland personal friend Col. Hawkins, delivered address. OTIS.

WILTON O. ALLEN'S DEATH.

Gen. Otis's Report Clears a Mystery in Elmhurst Home.

The death reports of Gen. Otis from the Philippines have solved a mystery that has troubled a little home in Grand Street, Elmhurst, L. I., for some time. In the last report of Gen. Otis appeared the name of Wilton O. Allen in the death list.

Allen was a member of the police force of the City of New York. He had been a soldier at West Point, and while attending the military tournament at Madison Square Garden in 1897 was attracted by the request of Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt for the services of stalwart men and joined the force. He was then assigned to Capt. Chapman's district. He had hardly served his probation when Capt. Chapman made him a precinct detective.

From Capt. Chapman's precinct Allen was sent to Newtown just after consolidation, where Capt. Dimond was in command. Allen proved himself a valuable man. He made a map of the Newtown District which was accepted by the Board of Elections. As Capt. Dimond's wardman, Allen waged a fierce war against violators of the excise law. While at Newtown he married a well-known young woman of the place.

After Capt. Dimond was transferred Allen was ordered to the Fifty-first Precinct. He never reported there for duty, and neither his wife nor any of his friends knew of his whereabouts. It now appears that Allen joined one of the regiments sent to the Philippines. He was dangerously wounded while in the front ranks during an attack on a Filipino village.

Allen applied to Col. Roosevelt to be made a member of his Rough Rider troop. The Colonel, who knew Allen's ability, advised him to remain in the police force.

Admiral Watson Retains Command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The statement that Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the United States naval forces at Manila, has asked to be relieved of his command because of ill-health, is denied in official circles here. He has not, it is stated, made any such request, and although a number of telegrams have been received from him recently, no reference to the condition of his health has been made by him.

The Morgan Aground at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Quartermaster General of the army to-day received the following dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, dated yesterday, stating that one of the Government transports had gone aground: "Morgan City, transport, struck, made water, was beached eastern entrance northern channel, inland sea; all safe; damage unknown; particulars later."

Spokane Gambling House Robbed.

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 3.—Two masked men at 4 o'clock this morning walked into Harry Green's gambling rooms on the second floor of a block in the business district and held up fifteen men, looted the tills and safe, and escaped with $1,900 in cash and bills. In the chase and subsequent capture of one of the men Policeman Gemmerig was shot in the groin and perhaps fatally wounded.

TO DINE DEWEY'S APOTHECARY.

Druggists of This City Want to Help in the Celebration—Work on Arch Progressing Finely.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association to C. A. Mayo, editor of The American Druggist, 'n relation to a banquet which the retail druggists of this city propose to tender to the apothecary of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, and the apothecaries of Admiral Sampson's escorting fleet, was made public yesterday:

New York, August 23, 1899.

C. A. Mayo, editor American Druggist, New York:

Dear Sir: I observe that you have been named and appointed by the Mayor a member of the Dewey Reception Committee.

The members of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association are desirous of expressing the high esteem in which they hold the pharmacist of the Olympia, by giving a banquet in his honor, to which the pharmacists of Admiral Sampson's escorting fleet would be invited, and I write to ask if our association could not co-operate in some way with your committee to the end that a fitting celebration might be made, so far as the apothecaries of the fleet are concerned.

It is our desire to co-operate as far as possible with the Dewey Reception Committee in making the celebration of Admiral Dewey's return a truly representative one. The propriety of giving a banquet of this kind must appeal very strongly to you as a pharmaceutical editor conversant with the conditions. Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. KEENAN, Secretary.

On receipt of the letter Mr. Mayo wrote the following to Gen. Butterfield, Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee:

I transmit herewith correspondence which I commend to the careful attention of your committee. The pharmacist on the Olympia is the youngest officer of his grade in the service. On June 21 last year, a bill was enacted providing for the appointment of twenty-five pharmacists, with the rank of warrant officers. These appointments were made from among the senior apothecaries in the service, with the exception of the apothecary of the Olympia, who, for distinguished services, was promoted to the rank of pharmacist, although he had been in the service only ten years or so.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association proposes to tender this banquet at its own expense, I trust that the committee will see fit to take official cognizance of the movement, and designate a time when the banquet would best harmonize with the plans of the committee.

Such action on the part of the committee would give somewhat of an official standing to the proposed banquet, without incurring financial or other responsibilities on the part of the committee. The association in question is composed of the leading pharmacists in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and it is the representative organization among the retail druggists of the city.

In the basement of Madison Square Garden yesterday, the sixty odd men worked steadily on the casts and statuary which is to adorn the Dewey arch. Karl Bitter, one of the sculptors having the work in charge, was everywhere in evidence, giving instructions here, and personally altering or softening the lines of one of the statues there.

The men engaged in the work arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning and worked until dark. Bush Brown, the sculptor of Hull, and Angus Lukeman, the sculptor of the statue of Cushing, arrived early, and donning their white canvas suits, went to work with the men as earnestly as though working for their day's hire.

Six figures, six of the larger statues, and two of the spandrels have already been completed, and are ready to be put up. Work on the arch will be continued as rapidly as possible, and some of the figures will probably be hoisted into place to-day.

Mr. Bitter expressed great satisfaction with regard to the way the work was progressing, and said he felt confident that all would be in readiness for Dewey.

CHURCH TO AID PUERTO RICANS.

Archbishop Corrigan Asks Catholics to Contribute Next Sunday.

In all the Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York the various pastors read to their congregations at the masses yesterday morning a circular letter from Archbishop Corrigan appealing for funds to aid the Puerto Ricans. In it the Archbishop says:

"The charity by which we are made one in Christ Jesus our Lord with our suffering brethren in the faith is reinforced in the present instance by the claims of a common citizenship. The Puerto Ricans are now Americans. Our Government is acting with a truly admirable energy in forwarding aid to the starving inhabitants of Puerto Rico; private citizens are hastening to help the holy work by subscriptions. The Church must not be found wanting in such an emergency.

"To furnish our people an opportunity of contributing each his mite to this deserving object, I hereby direct that a collection be taken up for this purpose in all the churches of this diocese on Sunday, Sept. 10, and that the result be sent as early as possible to the Chancery office, whence it will be forwarded at once to the Right Reverend Bishop of Puerto Rico for distribution."

THE NEW CUBAN BULL FIGHT.

People Call Contest Between Romulus and a Steer a Swindle.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The much-advertised fight between the French athlete Romulus and a bull took place at Regla to-day. The animal turned out to be a half-starved steer. The show was badly attended, and the crowd, annoyed at the fiasco, called for the rehabilitation of "decent bullfighting."

The Mayor of Regla threatened to fine Romulus for deceiving the public, and he repeated the exhibition, but the crowd went away declaring that the whole affair was a swindle. In the first encounter Romulus used a Spanish flag to tease the steer, but he was not allowed to use it in the second, lest a riot should ensue.

MAJOR SANDERS ON CUBA.

Tells How Gen. Wood Fought Yellow Fever—Popular Sentiment.

A recent arrival from Santiago de Cuba is Major Junius G. Sanders, United States Volunteers, an Assistant Paymaster attached to Gen. Leonard Wood's staff. He is staying at the Grand Hotel.

"I have just returned from a twelve months' sojourn in Cuba," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "The matter of the greatest moment just now," he continued, "is how to keep down the yellow fever. When Gen. Wood returned to Cuba about two months ago the fever was threatening to become epidemic.

"The General at once directed his efforts not only to arrest the spread of the disease, but to stamp it out. This he has practically accomplished. He sent the troops into the mountains from ten to fifteen miles from the city, leaving only a few immunes to garrison the city. All Americans who were not immunes also had to retire. His method of isolation has been most successful. He has followed the ideas adopted by the British in India and the West Indies.

"Gen. Wood has also put in a new sewerage system in Santiago, which has greatly improved sanitary conditions.

"Reports of growing dissatisfaction among the Cubans were practically true. There was an increasing bitterness on their part regarding American occupation. This was most noticeable during the past few months, and it was confined mostly to the native politicians and the Cubans who have vociferously cried for 'Cuba Libre.' The plantation owners and people who own property and industries are strongly in favor of annexation because they recognize that commerce and industry will be safer under American government than under the shifting policies of the Cubans.

"Gen. Wood, however, is very popular with all classes because he has devoted himself entirely to bettering the conditions of the natives. The war left them almost in a state of starvation, and the General has used the revenues of the port in giving work to the natives, and the latter are now prosperous as compared with their former condition. Many of them daily thank God that Gen. Wood was sent to Santiago. They recognize that he has done much for them; still, they are looking for independence, the dream of their lives, and that feeling will have to be coped with."

CUBA NEEDS AMERICAN AID.

Havana Paper Declares Peace Is Impossible Without Help.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Nuevo Pais says: "In spite of the fact that Santo Domingo has plenty of able men, the republic is in a state of chaos. Let Cubans lay this fact to heart. What Cuban can read the history of Venezuela after she attained independence without trembling at the thought of what Cuba would become if the American troops were withdrawn?

"Let us bear in mind our own history. Let us recall the fact that three mutually hostile Cuban parties began together to oppose Spain, and that Gomez, seeing the discord among our people, declared that Cubans could not be free. Bearing these things in mind, can we believe that peace is possible and that property can be guaranteed in the island without the help of the Americans?"

FATAL STORM IN THE AZORES.

Several Lives Lost and Much Damage Done to Property.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Sept. 3.—A violent storm is raging here, doing much damage to shipping and to property all over the Island of St. Michael.

Several lives have been lost.

BRITISH SAILORS DETERMINED.

Will Go on Strike If Employers Do Not Increase Their Wages.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The demonstrations organized to-day in Cardiff, Hull, Bristol, and Liverpool by the Sailors' and Firemen's Unions were well attended.

At all the meetings resolutions were adopted to go on strike unless the increase in wages asked for is granted.

The Prinz Regent Luitpold Disabled.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—While passing the Lizard to-day the German steamer Dresden, Capt. Rott, from Baltimore for Bremen, signaled that she had passed the German steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold, Capt. Walter, from New York Aug. 24 for Bremen, in a crippled condition, the latter having carried away her starboard screw shaft and propeller. The location in which the disabled steamer was spoken was not given. The Prinz Regent Luitpold will cover the remainder of her voyage under one screw and will probably arrive at Southampton on Wednesday.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

Crisis Solved by the Formation of a Coalition Ministry.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 3.—The Peruvian Cabinet crisis has been solved by the formation of a coalition Cabinet as the result of the conferences between Senhor Eduardo Romana, President-elect, and the leaders of the Ministerialist factions. The following is the personnel of the new Ministry, so far as decided upon:

President of the Council—Senhor Rafael Sotomayor.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Urmeneta.

Minister of Finance—Senhor Salines.

Minister of War—Gen. Concha.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JIMENES.

Dominican Presidential Aspirant Bound for Puerto Plata.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 3.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left Caimanera yesterday on board the Georges Croise for Baracoa, from which point he will proceed to Port au Prince and then to Puerto Plata, where he is impatiently awaited.

Governor of Puerto Plata Resigns.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 3.—Gov. Imbert has received a communication from the capital announcing the creation of a temporary Governing Committee, consisting of Señores Cestero and Logrone and Gens. Patine and Mejia, and requesting his resignation of the Governorship of Puerto Plata in favor of Gen. Cocco. Gov. Imbert will comply with the request.

CANADA'S FOUNDER HONORED.

Tablet to Champlain Erected at His Former Home in France.

HONFLEUR, France, Sept. 3.—M. Fabre, the Canadian Commissioner, this afternoon attended the ceremony of placing a tablet in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the navigator, who was Governor of the first French settlers in Lower Canada, and who left Honfleur to found Quebec. The tablet was placed on the north side of the ruins of the castle and fort called La Lieutenance.

The Mayor of Honfleur having accepted the tablet from the committee on behalf of the inhabitants, M. Fabre thanked him, and then paid a tribute to "one whom he characterized as the founder of Canada." He declared that, after two centuries of separation from the French, the Canadians still remained true "Frenchmen."

DIAZ'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Mexican Paper Says It Is Part of an American Political Plot.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—The Clerical press is greatly excited over the probable visit of President Diaz to Chicago this Autumn, and the papers have many caricatures bearing upon the Presidential journey to the land of the Yankees, mostly conceived in great good humor, and depicting the audacity of the Chicago committee, who were received here as semi-royal personages, according to the humorous papers. But El Tiempo, the organ of the Clerical Party, outdoes every other journal, for it has made the alarming discovery that the Americans are plotting to remove President Diaz, and now this journal accuses President McKinley of a desire to regulate the succession to the Presidency here.

El Tiempo says:

"McKinley is an impromptu arbiter of the destinies of the entire American continent, who has far outstripped the ambitious Blaine, and does not want our President to continue in guiding the political destinies of Mexico, as he wants to find for him a substitute after his own heart. To attain that object, the White House has made arrangements for the journey of the Chief Executive of our nation to the United States. The whole pretext is most trivial, viz., the laying of the cornerstone of some building or other in Chicago.

"Previously attempts were made to take advantage for the same purpose of the carnival at New Orleans, the Exposition at Atlanta, or some other trifling festival. The other invitations did not produce the desired result, but the Yankees have been so persistent that at last it seems they will accomplish their object by getting our President to go to Chicago for a ceremony the most inane. But that is of no consequence. What is desired is that Gen. Diaz may have an opportunity to talk with our guardian, McKinley, so as to arrange the question of the changing of Presidents in Mexico."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN EX-MINISTER OF MARINE WANTS THE FRENCH ARMY DEFENDED.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, has just received a letter from Admiral Rieunier, formerly Minister of Marine and now Deputy for Rochefort. The Admiral deals with the Rennes court-martial and wants the Premier to send a brief, indignant protest against the way in which the French Army is treated, addressed to the editors of the great newspapers published in foreign capitals. Writes the Admiral:

"If false rumors were spread in London, for example, as to the collapse of the Bank of France, would you not energetically deny them? Protect, therefore, in the same way the honor of the chiefs of the French Army, who have been vilified in that capital."

The Admiral then denounces foreign writers who give what he terms false pictures of the bearing of French Army officers.

"Where," continues the writer, "are the chivalrous souvenirs of the Alma, of Balaklava, and of Inkermann?" The ex-Minister does not charge the foreign writers with inventing the shameless tales, for they can but copy that which is shamelessly printed by that portion of the French press which respects nothing, and does not even respect itself." If, however, M. Waldeck-Rousseau does not see his way clear to defend the army, he is begged by the Admiral to guard the good name of France for justice, humanity, magnanimity, and courage.

Within the last few weeks Paris conservative papers of all parties—Le Temps, Le Gaulois, Le Journal des Débats—have received numerous communications from retired navy and army officers, all taking an extremely gloomy view of the situation. All intimate with characteristic pessimism that everything is going to the dogs unless the foreign newspapers be informed of the "actual truth."

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ESTERHAZY ISSUES ANOTHER MANIFESTO FROM LONDON.—Through the London correspondent of Le Matin, ex-Commandant Count Walsin-Esterhazy has issued another manifesto addressed to his late superiors in the French Army. He complains, as he did in Le Matin of July 17, that every one—Gens. Gonse, de Boisdeffre, and the rest—have basely thrown him aside to save themselves. He writes: "They pretend not to know, for the life of them, why or how I did this or that. If they were so ignorant of all the case, why did they not institute an inquiry when they discovered to their amazement that I had in my possession a secret document of the utmost importance, which I call the Garde Imperiale?" Esterhazy then goes on to say that he has learned of the latest move of the anti-Dreyfus party. This new plan of campaign, which the witnesses for the prosecution are believed to be evolving in concert, fills Esterhazy, to use his own words, "with horror and indignation." The theory which it is proposed to spring upon the court-martial is that Esterhazy and Henry were the accomplices of Dreyfus. The ex-Commandant continues: "I can hardly believe that so abominable an idea can have originated in a human brain. But if it really be—mark well my words—the result of that move not only will be that the present case will utterly collapse, but also it will mean entire annihilation to all those men whom I still persist in not slaying yet, although I have it in my power to do so."

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DECREASE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Diplomatists abroad are just now commenting on a reduction of the Czar's army which has taken place this year. It is a disputed question whether the Czar is thus quietly taking the initiative in his disarmament theory or whether the reduction has been made through motives of economy or because the St. Petersburg War Office is of the opinion that the army is already large enough for any contingency. It seems that the average number of young men in the Czar's Empire, who each year reach the age of twenty-one, and therefore become liable to military service, is about 1,000,000. The number of these men selected for actual service during the last five years has been, according to the best information obtainable: In 1894, 270,000; in 1895, 275,000; in 1896, 282,400; in 1897, 287,400, and in 1898, 292,400. The number of men who actually become soldiers does not, however, exactly correspond to the number of those selected, but the difference is only a few hundred. Hence approximately during the period 1894-8 there has been an annual augmentation of about 5,000, so, if the rate of increase had been maintained, the number for 1899 would have been 297,400. However, the number for 1899 has been fixed at 291,000, or less by nearly 1,500 than that of 1898.

As the military budget is made up for a period of five years, there will be little or no increase of this number during the next four years unless extraordinary and unusual measures should be resorted to. In 1903, therefore, the number of recruits called on to serve will still be about 291,000, whereas had the normal rate of increase been kept up, it would have reached in that year a total of at least 315,000. In other words, if for the next four years no increase is made, the army will in 1903 be less by 25,000 men than the total which would have been reached had the system hitherto pursued been continued, nor will this deficiency be made up by the increased number of men who under the newly imposed law will be called for military service in Finland.

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RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLANS IN PERSIA.—As was announced in these columns yesterday, the chief object of M. Delcassé's visit to St. Petersburg was in regard to a Russian railway scheme in Asia. Part of the scheme has already been realized; the realization of the rest will depend on French capital. This week a road from Resht, a Persian city eighteen miles southeast of Enzeli, the Persian port on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, will be thrown open for general traffic. This road, which is 218 miles in length, has been quietly constructed by the Russian Government during the last three years. It is believed in Paris that Russia intends to extend the road in a northerly direction as far as Ispahan. Nine toll-gates have been erected between Resht and Teheran, and for the present, according to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, the management of the road will be undertaken by the Persian Government.

It is said in London that Russia's recent activity in reorganizing the military administration of its forces in Central Asia and its determined efforts to get a strong foothold in Persia have caused a feeling of alarm and mistrust in the minds of the Persian authorities. Now that the road to Teheran is completed, and Russian officials are to have full control of the repairing of the road, as well as complete care of the telegraph line, this feeling is said to be much increased.

The news of the completion of the Resht-Teheran line has also been followed by renewed activity on the part of the British syndicate with regard to building the projected line of railway from Konieh, in Asia Minor, to Alexandretta, thence to Bagdad, and through the Valley of the Euphrates to Bassorah, or Bassra, a port on the Shat-el-Arab, seventy miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf. This activity, according to English correspondents in St. Petersburg, is, on its part, causing the Russian Foreign Office much uneasiness.

The Euphrates Valley Railway would not only make it possible to reach India in eight days after leaving London, but such a line, it is pointed out, would greatly improve Great Britain's position in Asia Minor and Persia, and would open new fields for British enterprise and commerce. It now remains to be seen, is the sentiment in Downing Street, how far Persia will be able to withstand a firm stand against Russia's gradual approach. In the meantime Downing Street is said to pin its faith on the fact that the Shah has recently announced his friendship for the British Empire in the strongest terms, and has privately told British officials at his Court that he had no thought of allowing his kingdom to become "a mere appendage of the relentless Muscovite."

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SIGNOR MARCONI ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.—Signor Marconi, the developer of the scheme of wireless telegraphy, is staying in London, where he is making preparations for his journey to America. He will set out this week or next week. His recent experiments with wireless telegraphy in Dover were attended with satisfactory results. The scientific witnesses present expressed great enthusiasm. The trials were made in the Dover Town Hall, where communication was established with the South Foreland Lighthouse, and with the East Goodwind Lightship, a distance of five and seventeen miles respectively, notwithstanding that the current had to pass through many buildings and at least four miles of intervening cliffs. The cliff is about 400 feet above sea level, whereas the top of the pole at the town hall in Dover was not much above 100 feet above sea level. Regarding the recent naval manoeuvres where Signor Marconi conducted experiments with his telegraphy, the inventor has written that he has established the fact that even with the present installation at South Foreland Lighthouse messages could be exchanged with a fleet as far down the channel as Cherbourg. Signor Marconi recently asked a friend, when speaking of his intended visit to America: "Do you think that it will create much surprise if I succeed in sending a message from America to England? People were much astonished when I spoke of transmitting messages without cable across the English Channel, a distance of thirty or forty miles, yet the thing is now an established fact. A transatlantic message would have to travel a very long distance, and I do not say that I am prepared yet to perform the feat. Still, many things which seemed impossible have been accomplished."

Bull Fight at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 3.—Another bull fight took place here this afternoon, at least a third of the spectators being English. Six bulls were butchered, and the spectacle is described as "extremely degrading." Matador Llaverito was tossed and badly lacerated in the thigh, but he continued the fight and killed his bull.

Two Drown in a Sinking Rowboat.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—A rowboat in which six men were seated sprang a leak and sank suddenly in the harbor this afternoon. Two of the men, Gilbert Benning, twenty years old, and Abraham Nill, aged thirteen, were drowned. The other four were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Death Followed Jump from a Train.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Last week a party of boys ranging in age from eighteen to twenty left Toledo to see the country, and they decided to rough it, depending on beating their way on the trains. Last night three of them jumped from a fast Baltimore and Ohio train at Akron and all were injured, Abraham Kline dying to-day at 2 o'clock. Thomas Judd, Howard Lease, and Frank Dover were slightly injured.

Col. William Wall Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Col. William Wall died here yesterday, aged eighty-four years. At the close of the civil war, during which he saw active service, he retired from the army and entered upon the manufacture of cottonseed oil. He made a comfortable fortune and retired to private life about twenty years ago.

English Lawn Tennis Player Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Ernest Renshaw, the lawn tennis player, brother of the famous champion, is dead.

Death of Cyrus L. Frink.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 3.—Cyrus L. Frink, sixty years old, who was for many years connected with a number of Holyoke and Boston business enterprises, died early this morning.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—This Sunday in Newport among the cottagers was decidedly the liveliest of the season after the church services were concluded. At the places of worship the atendance was noticeably large, and later the cottagers drove to Bailey's Beach and enjoyed their daily plunge in the surf. Then the entertaining began and continued well into the night.

On the steam yacht Valiant W. K. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon.

Commodore J. F. Morgan, who owns the Grave's Point Club, took a party of guests over in his large naphtha launch.

A party of cottagers engaged the large launch Columbia and journeyed up the bay to Hope Island, where luncheon was spread upon the rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who returned from Bar Harbor on the steam yacht Josephine, entertained a large party of guests on board with music and luncheon.

In the evening the majority of the cottagers went to the Casino. Among those who entertained at dinner there were W. D. Hatch, Walker Jones, E. Rollins Morse, William Post, Grant Redmond, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.; Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Senator Depew, Samuel R. Honey, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Burnett, wife of Gen. Burnett, and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at luncheon on the Narada to-day.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman to-day entertained a large party at luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening.

Casino registers include C. C. Baldwin, William Rockefeller, Raymond Jaffray, Worthington Whitehouse, and Hartman Evans.

Miss Edith Clapp has taken to automobile driving.

The wedding of Marie Barnard, the artist, to Frank Russak of Russak Brothers of New York will take place at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Squires, in Catherine Street, on the evening of Sept. 19, at 6 o'clock.

At a dinner given at the Casino this evening by James W. Gerard his guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, W. Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, William Cutting, Jr., Harry Lehr, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Commodore Brown of New York is at the La Farge cottage.

Commodore and Mrs. Gerry will be accompanied on their trip to Europe by their daughters, and their stay abroad will be for six weeks. Robert L. Gerry will remain at Sea Verge, the Gerry Summer residence, for a month.

All is ready for the third exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, which begins at the Casino to-morrow afternoon, and every box, as well as every seat in the reserved stand, save a few in the rear rows, has been engaged. A tea tent has been erected on the north lawn, where the ladies and their escorts can pour tea and watch the ring and the boxes at the same time. It is reported that the number of the entries and for the sale of boxes and reserved seats are in the neighborhood of $20,000.

A. D. Crovand, M. P., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Worthington Whitehouse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

William Rockefeller of New York is the guest of Mr. James Stillman.

Hartman Evans of Nice, France, is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche at the Elms.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck are en route from Europe and will visit Mrs. F. O. French at her villa here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have arrived at their cottage, Lands End, from Europe.

Lady Cunard of Neville Holt, Leicestershire, England, is the guest of J. N. A. Griswold.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are expected for a visit to-morrow, having just returned from Europe.

The Grant Wedding Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—Invitations to the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding were sent out to-day. They are handsomely engraved and contain the following inscription: "Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Julia to Prince Michael Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I."

For the reception to follow the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have issued invitations engraved with the following: "Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer request the pleasure of your company at the wedding reception of their niece Julia and Prince Michael Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, on Monday, Sept. 25, at 12:30 o'clock. Beaulieu, Newport. R. S. V. P."

The cards for the church are worded: "Please present this card at All Saints' Chapel, Monday, Sept. 25."

TO ENCOURAGE THE FILIPINOS.

Massachusetts Anti-Imperialists to Hold a Meeting—One Calls Gov. Roosevelt a "Blatherskite."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—Members of the Committee of Thirty-five, which invited ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell to deliver the principal address at to-morrow evening's meeting of anti-imperialists, say that the naming of the evening a "liberty meeting" was done with a purpose. It was said to-night that the meeting will constitute a word of encouragement to the resisting Filipinos.

Col. John L. Rice, a civil war veteran and member of the committee, said that the meeting will be an expression of sympathy with the Filipinos. The Colonel said of the people who support the President in his policy: "Many of the people in America to-day are crazy. They have gone crazy over 'Teddy' Roosevelt and a few other blatherskites."

Arden's New Play in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Edwin Arden's new romantic play, "Zorah," was given its first presentation at McVicker's Theatre to-night under the direction of Jacob Litt. The play scored an immediate success with an audience which packed the theatre. "Zorah" details a story of love and intrigue in Russia, the scenes being laid in the Jewish quarter of Moscow. The plot turns upon the oppression of a young Jewish rabbi by the Russian Governor of Moscow. The principal rôle was played by the author, Edwin Arden.

Special Fireworks Display.

Pain has arranged a special fireworks display for to-day at Manhattan Beach. In addition to the war spectacle, "Destruction of Cervera's Fleet" and the "Battle of San Juan Hill," there will be a programme of designs, devices, and mottoes intended to interest workingmen.

COX MUST GO TO CUBA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—A special dispatch from New Orleans says that the case of W. A. Cox, the Havana fugitive, seems in a fair way to be settled. The requisition papers from Cuba have arrived and are in the hands of the United States District Attorney here.

As yet it is not known when the Federal authorities will apply for their prisoner, but it is expected that the papers will be served to-morrow, when Cox will be turned over to a Deputy United States Marshal, who will immediately start with him for Cuba.

Nobody outside of the District Atorney's office knows exactly how the requisition is framed, and its service is looked forward to with a great deal of curiosity by the police.

It is understood that the request for Cox's return was made by Governor General Brooke, and the writ was thereupon issued by the State Department at Washington. But as this case is the first of its kind on record, and involves an entirely new question of jurisdiction, a new form has probably been framed for the occasion.

The South Cambria May Be Sold.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The British steamer South Cambria, Capt. Morgan, from Baltimore, Aug. 9, for Havana, with coal, has not arrived. To-day Mr. Griffith, Acting British Consul General, received an inquiry from Lloyd's home office, London, asking if anything had yet been reported of the vessel. It is believed here that she was lost during the recent hurricane.

A Tug Wrecked on Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The tug Red Cloud of Lorain was wrecked off Cedar Point to-night. It is believed that three lives, and perhaps more, were lost.

Bad Use.

Hicks—Do you know what Watson would do if he had a million dollars?

Wicks—No.

Hicks—He'd lose it all trying to get another million.—Somerville Journal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. William E. Main.

The Rev. William E. Main, who died on Saturday at the home of his father, John D. Main, at Hagerstown, Md., was formerly pastor of St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Brooklyn. He was thirty-two years old and was born at Woodsborough, Md. He was graduated from Roanoke College in 1886 and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1889. He was called to the pastorate of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, in 1894, and remained in that charge for five years. In June last he resigned and went to the Manheim Chautauqua, and later to the Mount Gretna Chautauqua. It was during his stay at the latter place that he was taken ill with typhoid fever, which caused his death. He is survived by his parents, two sisters, and one brother, the Rev. J. H. Main of Philadelphia. The funeral will take place at Hagerstown to-day.

The Rev. Mr. Main was engaged to be married to Miss Louise Bohner of Brooklyn, and his fiancée attended him during his illness.

Herman Felsenthal.

Herman Felsenthal, ex-President of the Bank of Commerce of Chicago and for many years a leading financier of that city, died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Felsenthal was born in Germany in 1834. He spent two years in New York, Rochester, and Cleveland in the sixties, and then went to Chicago. The real estate and loan field was entered by Mr. Felsenthal in 1867, and in 1870 he formed with Charles Kozminski a partnership which continued until January, 1884, when the firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller was formed.

Mr. Felsenthal was elected a member of the Chicago Board of Education in 1894, and served for two years. He was chosen President of the Bank of Commerce many years ago and continued in that position until the beginning of this year. He took a prominent part in social affairs and was a leading member of Sinai Congregation and of the Masonic fraternity.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. W. M. GRIER, President of Erskine College at Due West, S. C., died yesterday of apoplexy.

WARREN H. CORNING, who was for a number of years prominently identified with the distilling interests of the West, being a Director of the American Distilling and Cattle Feeders' Company, died yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-eight years, from the effects of a surgical operation performed four years ago, and from which he never recovered.

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Deeply interested in the controversy waged in your columns in reference to the race question, lynching, &c., in the South, I ask space to express the convictions of a Northern man now living in the cotton States. My warrant for this contribution is that I have the point of view possible only to one whose birth, education, and associations were all north of "Mason and Dixon's line," and a residence for more than twenty years in the black belt, where negroes outnumber the whites. I have had exceptional opportunities for dispassionate study of the stupendous overmastering horror under whose black shadow the South is lying, which threatens civilization and imperils even our National institutions.

People of English blood have been charged with cruelty to dark-skinned races in Hindustan, Egypt,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Investment Securities
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Member New York Exchange.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N. Y. 89 State St., Boston.
Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining the railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

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By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.	
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements:	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements..	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITT, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$3,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

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DEALT IN BY
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A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OFFERS an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

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London, 95 Gresham Street.

Capital Paid In	$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits.	500,000

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S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

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ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
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Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
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RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. P. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
David O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
	W. Seward Webb.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Braddock Gas & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, **Trustee.**
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five per centum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, **Trustee.**
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Exchange adjourned and all Wall Street business suspended in celebration of a holiday for labor would have seemed not so very long ago an exhibition exceedingly curious.

***

And how does labor prosper—to what extent is it sharing in the new good times which capital is enjoying?

Herewith are presented views—not quite agreeing. The head of a great National labor organization speaks pessimistically. He thinks capital prospers alone, that labor's grievances do not diminish. Against such representation is placed the statement of a conservative commercial authority—Bradstreet's—whose arguments are statistics that widespread investigation has collated and verified, such statistics disclosing that more workmen are now employed in the United States than ever before and that the wages of labor have risen from 10 to 25 per cent.

The facts—as they may actually be—have more direct and influential bearing on the financial situation than superficial observers may estimate. And judgment as to what are the facts ought to be a matter easily reached.

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From the Labor Leader's Standpoint.

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor, who may be taken to represent organized labor, or at least that section which maintains grievances, is indisposed to admit that workingmen have derived much, if any, benefit from national prosperity. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Parsons says:

"I consider that there have been many indications during the past year in the ranks of labor to show that the laboring people are aroused to the fact that they are not getting a fair share of the opportunities of life which this country affords. With the extraordinary consolidation of interests as represented by the great progress made in the formation of all kinds of trusts, laboring men see the absolute necessity of action on their part if they would at all protect their rights, even to a bare existence.

"I believe this past year has shown more dependency on the part of labor to secure its rights at the ballot box rather than by the old methods of trade organization; and this, in my opinion, is the only hope for labor. The trade organization movement as well as the other reform movements has proved conclusively that labor cannot be permanently benefited by any sentimental treatment, but must work out its own salvation. This can only be obtained through concerted action at the polls.

"Speaking of labor it must not be understood to apply only to those who wear overalls and work with tools of trade, but must include the great mass of wage earners who, by hand or brain, do the great work required to keep our whole industrial system in motion. Even men in professional life are found in many of our large institutions in a far worse condition than is the average laborer. The business man, except those within the trust, finds himself confronted with a competition that he cannot meet, and he, too, is crowded into the ranks of labor. This also applies to men and women who by force of circumstances are compelled to enter the industrial field, while all forms of Government here, both National, State, and local, have a tendency to protect and conserve the corporate interests at the expense of the industrial masses. To meet this condition political action is absolutely necessary.

"While capital has had great opportunities of late, labor has not had corresponding opportunities, and the strikes all over the country evidence how the laborers feel in the matter. They believe they are not getting their fair share."

***

Work For All and Wages Are Higher.

Much in contradistinction to the pessimistic view of General Master Workman Parsons are facts presented in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Bradstreet's—an authority entitled to confidence for conservatism. That statement says:

"Our observations from week to week lead us to the conclusion that conditions for labor and laboring people are very satisfactory. More men are employed than at this time last year, and at better wages. In March last figures tabulated by us showed that at least 150,000 more men were at work than at the same time a year ago, and since then matters have improved very considerably. We feel sure that the figures for the last three months, which are shortly to be published by the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics, will prove this conclusively.

"Our advices, for instance, from Pittsburg are that no able-bodied men need go without work there. And so, indeed, it is practically all over the country.

"As for wages, our information is to the effect that they are fully 10 to 25 per cent. higher than at this time last year. In those industries where wages are on a sliding scale—for instance in iron and steel and coal—the rate that now prevails is much higher. The prevention of recently threatened strikes is a sign that, after all, labor is not as dissatisfied as some people profess to think."

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Anxiety in the Central Provinces Allayed by a Heavy Rain.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has received a dispatch from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, asserting that immediate anxiety regarding the crops in the central provinces of India has been removed by a heavy rain sweeping in from the Orissa coast and extending into the Baghelkhand district and the eastern half of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh. Elsewhere the rainfall is insufficient, and rain is urgently needed to save standing crops in Madras, Bombay, Rajpoot, and much of the Punjab, and the western section of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh. The monsoon winds are abnormally light.

FINANCIAL.

COPPER
SANTA ROSALIA group in BONANZA
Stock of this company best purchase in market.
Prospectus, etc., on application.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 2) of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 5th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed September 5th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen September 15th, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of September, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

New York, August 28th, 1899.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

A Quiet Week in the Woolen and Worsted Divisions.

LIVELY OUTLOOK FOR COTTONS

Considerable Business in Underwear—Novelties in Hosiery—Silk Market Firm.

Most of the various textiles are showing a moderation in business. Woolens and worsteds have finished the most of the initial Spring business and are finding a good many revisions and cancellations coming to hand in the mails. Hosiery is booming, underwear is doing a fair business, cotton goods are handicapped by hardening prices, and short supplies and silks are in the same position.

The past week settled down to be a quiet one in the woolen and worsted divisions of the textile markets. The initial business for the Spring season is about over and the buyers have practically all left the city. That an excellent business has been accomplished is positive, and a large proportion of the impoftant worsted and one or two woolen lines have been withdrawn. Woolens have not fared as well as worsteds, yet lines just below a dollar have secured a good business where styles were catchy.

In spite of the present apparently harmonious conditions existing between the clothiers and the commission men, it looks as if there was trouble ahead. It will come when the former expect their sample pieces to be delivered and they come not. Deliveries will be very late undoubtedly, and the clothing salesman will start out late with his Spring samples. The next thing that will cause trouble in a way will come from the clothiers themselves. It looks as though some of the large orders were placed somewhat in the spirit of speculation, or at least with the idea of the clothiers covering themselves safely and feeling that orders could be revised or canceled in part if it seemed advisable.

Some few cancellations have already been reported. A number of revisions have come to hand, and on the whole the agents are beginning to feel somewhat uneasy; what the end will be is uncertain. It is, however, only a grand evening up and settling process that was inevitable in a season so prolific as this, and at the last a good, solid business will be left. A number of mills are still busy on heavyweights.

CLOAKINGS.

The cloak manufacturers and manufacturers of Kersey cloakings and Venetians are doing a good business. Plaids are in large demand, and the orders coming to hand for these goods are now rather ahead of what is usual at this season. The skirt and suit business is calling for more cloth than cloaks just now.

Business from the West in dress goods is increasing and Western jobbers are ordering heavily now. Black crépons, mohairs, rough effects, plaids, and fancy blacks are in the best demand. Prices are hardening. Between now and Oct. 1 all of the new Spring samples will be ready, but many lines are expected to open this week and next. Prices are looked upon as certain to be higher. Some Spring business has already been done on staples at about last year's prices.

COTTON GOODS.

It looks at present as though September would be a lively month in the cotton goods market. A number of heavy bids are reported, which if accepted will mean orders for very large quantities. The difficulty in the way of doing business to-day is largely on account of stiff prices and the distant date of delivery. Jobbers in all parts of the country are disposing of good quantities of merchandise, and the demand keeps the product of the mills well taken care of in advance.

Both jobbers and converters are calling for staple cottons in about the same quantities that they have for the past two or three weeks. The changes that have taken place in regard to prices are noted below, and the tendency is still toward hardening. Bleached cottons are very strong, and where their prices have not been advanced within a short time they show decided signs of doing so now. Wide sheetings also show indications of stiffening. Cotton flannels and blankets are so well sold up that it is nearly impossible to place orders.

All coarse cottons are firm and the demand remains about the same as for two or three weeks past. Prints and ginghams are without material change, except that some of the lower grade fancies have moved with a trifle more freedom. Dress ginghams for Fall are scarce and firm; Spring lines are reported in good condition.

The following advances have been named for cotton goods during the past week:

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. have advanced the price of all 37-inch brown drills ⅛c per yard.

Whitman & Phelps have advanced the price of Falls cottonades, 2.40 yards, 7-oz. and 8-oz., all ¼c per yard.

John Lang & Co. have advanced Hamilton AA, BB, and AAA ticks 4c per yard.

Carey, Bayne & Smith have advanced "Gilt-edge" 3-4, 7-2, and 4-4, "Star of the Nation" 4-4, "Cream of the Mill" 4-4, "Ahead of All" 4-4, "Queen of the Antilles" 4-4, "Copper-Fastened" 4-4, "Trident" 4-4, and "Carnation" 4-4 bleached cottons all ¼c per yard.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. have advanced the price of "Gilded Age" 4-4 and "Full Width" 4-4 bleached cottons ⅛c; also "Clifton K." and Clifton S." brown drills ⅛c per yard.

The Albion Company, through W. H. Childs, selling agent, has advanced "Capitol" 4-4 bleached ¼c per yard, and "Flyer" and "Monument" 4-4 bleached each ⅛c per yard.

Reports from both Calcutta and Dundee show the burlap market is still strong and advancing.

UNDERWEAR.

There has been considerable accomplished in the way of Spring business during the past week. The buyers have placed a large number of good orders and the trade is well pleased with the outlook. Large quantities of nearly all grades of balbriggans have been disposed of. Some of the large concerns have booked, they say, considerably more than half their expected share and will finish up in another two weeks. There are not quite as many styles and grades shown this year as usual, but the shortage is generally to be found in low-priced goods. Fancy lines are neater and finer and more worthy of careful attention.

Duplicating of heavy weights is not very lively, but this is hardly a factor to be considered when so many lines are entirely sold up, particularly fleeced goods.

HOSIERY.

The busiest part of the market during the past two weeks has been in the importing section, and the importers have had their hands full. Buyers are active and there have been a great many here. There are many leaving now, but there are still plenty here to keep the ball rolling, and some of the heaviest buyers are yet to arrive.

The lines are full of novelties, and the majority of them beautiful. Among them are to be seen prominently displayed clocked patterns, which were so popular a few years ago. Some of the finest are of lisle embroidered in silk, some of them combined with a stripe to match on the instep. Certain styles of plaids will be popular, according to the theory of the buyers. Not the Scotch but the French in combination, check, or plaid effects, in large patterns. These goods are high grade entirely, intending to be retailed at from $1.75 to $2.75 per pair.

Staple hosiery has been active in grades quoted below $2. Some large sales have been reported of full-fashioned goods at $1.50 to $2. The lines of ribbed hosiery are numerous. American full-fashioned hosiery is doing a splendid business, and the manufacturers are still striving to better their outputs. Seamless hosiery is still selling ahead of the supply, and orders are coming forward for Spring. The business is slowly returning to normal channels. It is not thought that there will be as much golf hosiery imported next year, and prices are likely to advance.

SILKS.

The silk market is in a very firm position. The jobbers have experienced a most successful business during the past two weeks, and the distribution has been very general. The market has been full of buyers who have passed the shopping stage and have got down to business. Reports from retailers, from both near and distant points, indicate conditions satisfactory to themselves, provided they can secure the stocks necessary to supply their trade. This point is one which is troubling them.

The market, both in the primary and secondary divisions, is stiff and against large transactions. The cause for this is the scarcity of raw material and its high price. A number of mills have been shut down on this account, being unable to buy supplies at prices which would enable them to sell. The jobbers are not feeling this influence quite as keenly yet as the primary market, but they will when they prepare to place their next orders.

This makes business at first hands less satisfactory, but it must be remembered that this is the season when usually almost nothing is expected, and the fact that any business is moving means a good business, and when this business is actually good, by comparison, it means that affairs are excellent. Were buyers able to secure concessions, there would be a big business. The past week shows more actual business in some directions than the week before.

Buyers have not quite made up their minds in regard to styles for the Fall season, and for this reason have gone slow and confined their purchases to plain fabrics and "staple fancies." The mills will not attempt to force the market, for that would prevent prices rising to the point necessary to do business profitably. They are now altogether too low compared with the raw silk market, and with the advent of new business must advance very materially.

Foreign silks are not affected to the same extent as domestic silks yet, for there are somewhat better stocks of raw silks on hand in the foreign mills than here, but these cannot last long, and prices will have to advance to full figures very soon. The importers consequently have been able to compete with the domestic manufacturers very successfully, especially in certain lines demanded for millinery and trimmings. Velvets continue to secure a good business and the foreign markets are active. Ribbons have moderated slightly during the week.

HOW LETTERS ARE TORN.

Care Must Be Taken Before They Reach Canceling Machine.

If correspondents would be sure of having their letters transmitted without mutilation or possibility of destruction, the utmost care should be taken to have them smooth and free from any obstruction that would retard the passage through the canceling machines.

Hardly a day passes at the General Post Office that many letters are not destroyed. All mail, which must necessarily be handled with the greatest rapidity, is passed through the machines for the purpose of canceling the stamp and imprinting the date and time mark. If a letter is lumpy, the moment it is drawn into the teeth of the machine there is a sound of torn paper. The machine is supposed to stop automatically when this occurs but the damage has been done.

Sometimes the letter has been torn into small bits. Special clerks are employed to repair the damage. When possible, the mutilated letter is patched up and forwarded. It often happens, however, that the address is destroyed, and then the derelict goes to the Dead Letter Office.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	Holiday
Corn, No. 2 mixed	Holiday
Oats, No. 2 mixed	Holiday
Flour, Minnesota patents	Holiday
Cotton, middling	.06¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	$5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	Holiday
Beef, hams	Holiday
Tallow, prime	Holiday
Pork, mess	Holiday
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	Holiday
Lard, prime	Holiday
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	$21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.35; Spring specials, $4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $1.90@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66¾@70¾c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 23@23¼c; No. 3 white, 22¼@23½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18½; Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed $2.30@$2.32½; mess pork, per bbl., $7.25 @$8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.06@$5.20; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5

AMATEUR BOXING BOUTS.

Fights Under the Auspices of the Lexington Athletic Club.

A series of three-round amateur bouts was held Saturday night at the Lenox Athletic Club, under the auspices of the Lexington Athletic Club. The fights were, as a rule, hotly contested.

J. F. Mumford of the New West Side Athletic Club was the star of the evening, knocking out the men who opposed him in the two bouts in which he appeared. He is entered in the 140 and 150 pound classes, and it looks as if he will take both prizes in the finals. The attendance was large, 4,500 persons being in the building. The finals will be held next Saturday night at the same club. The summary:

110-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. McDonald, Union Settlement A. C., beat J. Bull, Excelsior A. C. Second Bout—B. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C., beat William Cullen of the same club. Third Bout—J. Stone, Aroma A. C., beat George Sharkey, Palmetto A. C. Fourth Bout—Hoffman, Alliance A. C., beat W. McDonald, Xavier A. C. Fifth Bout—A. Dunsheath, Passaic, N. J., beat A. Pouse, Pastime A. C.

120-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. Laurel, Puritan A. C., beat W. Brennan, New West Side A. C. Second Bout—J. Leddy, Pastime A. C., beat E. Willis of the same club. Third Bout—R. Cohen, Alliance A. C., beat J. Murphy, New York City.

130-Pound Class.—First Bout—D. McVeagh, New West Side A. C., beat F. P. Belmont, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second Bout—J. Schaefer, St. George A. C., knocked out T. Philbin, St. Bartholomew A. C., in five rounds. Third Bout—M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., beat W. Gerlach, New West Side A. C. Fourth Bout—J. E. Irvine Pastime A. C., beat W. McAvoy, New West Side A. C. Fifth Bout—J. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., beat J. J. Smith, New West Side A. C.

140-Pound Class.—W Newman, New West Side A. C., beat George Crocco, St. Bartholomew A. C. Second Bout—J. Kilgran knocked out W. Newman, New West Side A. C. Third Bout—J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., knocked out M. Doyle in the first round.

150-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. Lehman, Union Settlement A. C., beat S. Alexander, New York City. Second Bout—W. Rodenback, New West Side A. C., beat F. Hyde, Pastime A. C. Third Bout—J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., knocked out S. Cluson, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.

ART CLASSES

for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.

Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 pe. term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

Dwight School,
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St., 14th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Hazen, head master, or F. E. Lyon, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, "EPISCOPAL,"
6-8 E. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes.
College Preparation. Advantages of New York City.
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SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, Etc.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
1,122 Broadway, New York. 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE. Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., REOPENS Wednesday, SEPT. 27. Collegiate preparation, Intermediate, and Primary DEPTS. and GENTS' optional classes. Gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. **EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal**

MISS WHITON AND MISS BANGS' ENGLISH and Classical School for Girls, 43 West 47th St., New York. Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Classes. Certificate accepted by four colleges. Larger facilities for individual instruction. Advanced courses for special students

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S,)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2 English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th st.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. **148 Madison Avenue.**

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IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

HEMPSTEAD (LONG ISLAND) INSTITUTE.—Little boys exclusively; unceasing conscientious supervision; exceptional healthfulness; moderate expenditure; vacations unnecessary.

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Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs T. Tileston Greene 3 West 54th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

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Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation Classes for Little Children.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner,
Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
109 and 111 West 77th Street, New York.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term begins Sept. 28th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Gymnasium, 18x58; Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray at school Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12.
Book of the 10th year on request.
Building, 20x59x72; lot, 102.
Gymnasium over 55 feet deep.
Parlor floor used as assembly room and headmaster's office.
Assembly room measures 50 feet in depth; width in front, 14 feet; width in rear, 19 feet.
Second-story front is the primary department.
Second-story back is the French Room.
Third-story front, is the lower division room.
Third-story, back, is the Art Room, (north light.)
Fourth-story consists of four recitation rooms, including Laboratory and Manual Training room.
Entire building used for school purposes, and is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances.

136TH YEAR.
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34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

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DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

INSTRUCTION.

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Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
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Two doors from Central Park West.

Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten

Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia College, seventeen graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Long Island State Hospital, Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899, by the undersigned for supplying the different New York State Hospitals for a period of six months beginning October 1st, 1899, with farinaceous foods, dried fruits, canned goods, teas, syrups, molasses, bakers' supplies, laundry supplies, curled hair, whisk-y, vinegar, salt, smoked meats, etc., etc., as set forth in specifications containing full particulars as to quantities, packages, and places of delivery, which may be obtained by addressing the Steward of any of the State Hospitals, or direct from L. P. Gillespie, Poughkeepsie, New York.
F. A. WHEELER,
H. E. COLE,
L. P. GILLESPIE,
Committee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mM

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TOURISTS, NOTE STRANGE SIGHTS in Hubbell's Year Book for 1900; flexible cloth diary, 368 pages, 4¾x3¾; postpaid, 48 cents. Noteheads, 2,000 printed, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and crossovers, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Transit Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel underneath and under the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City on the 26th day of May, 1899.—Present, Hon. Henry R. Beekman, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY.

Upon the original petition with the schedules attached thereto of August Belmont, Walther Luttgen, and Bernard Hamburger, a majority of the Directors of Buena Vista Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City of New York, praying for a final order dissolving the corporation as prescribed in Title 11 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, said petition, schedules, and order being filed in the County Clerk's office on the 18th day of April, 1899, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles Stewart Davison, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899, with copies of said petition and schedules thereunto attached; and the notice of this application to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the proof of service of said petition and schedules, and of this proposed order and the accompanying papers by affidavit of Samuel J. Benson, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899; after hearing Charles Stewart Davison of counsel for said petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the corporation Buena Vista Realty Company show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof to be held in the Court House in the City of New York in Part I. thereof at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1899, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in the newspaper printed at Albany in which the notice required is published, (if any,) and also in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, both published in the City and County of New York, wherein this order is to be entered.

(Sgd) Enter. HENRY R. BEEKMAN,
J. S. C.

au14-1aw4wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Trustees of the MIDDLETOWN-GOSHEN TRACTION COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

In pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled action by Charles F. MacLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, to wit: The Middletown-Goshen Traction Company, and said William B. Royce, as Receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims to William B. Royce, Receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at his office, in the Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building, on North Street, in the City of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., within six months from the 31st day of August, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers, accompanied by an affidavit of the party, or one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said Receiver to the creditor named in the voucher, over and above all set-offs and counter-claims, with liberty to said Receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said Receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated Middletown, New York, August 31, 1899.
VANAMBE & VAIL,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 14 East Main Street, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.
Ancillary Administratrix.
WILLIAM B. ROYCE, Receiver.
s4-1aw6wM

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA,
Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
NIP MARU....Sept. 12|COPTIC.....Sept. 29
RIO JANEIRO.Sept. 19|AMER. MARU..Oct. 6
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from Fall River, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.
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For New York, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
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Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
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Delightful Excursions on above schedule for
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Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) Labor Day will leave N. Y. on Saturday's time, for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. **MUSIC.**

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats
Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'
New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock no

WAR MEMORIES FOR TEXT

Gospel Tent Worshippers Stirred by Glasgow Preacher's Methods.

RECALLS ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

The Rev. John Robertson's Anathema for Those Who Issue "Extra Editions" of God's Word.

The twelfth week of services in the Gospel Tent at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, began yesterday afternoon with an address by the Rev. John Robertson, minister of the City Temple in Glasgow and editor of The Christian Scotsman. He will speak there every evening this week, excepting Saturday.

Every seat in the tent was occupied when the service began at 4 o'clock yesterday, and a considerable number of persons stood in the rear of the outer chairs throughout the exercises. The Rev. Hartwell Pratt was in charge of the service as usual. Before the speaker was introduced nearly a dozen Gospel hymns were sung, including "I am Coming to the Cross," "Bringing in the Sheaves," "Trust and Obey," "We're Marching to Zion," and "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder." The audience was remarkable for the large number of aged persons it contained, many of whom joined fervently in the singing, as did a blind man with a good tenor voice, who had been assisted by an usher to a front seat.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, who speaks with a marked Scotch accent and occasionally drops into the use of Scotch words and expressions, began by entreating everybody to remain until the close of the service. "In Scotland," he said, "we have a better way than that which I have observed in some cities in this country. If we don't like the preacher or the preaching we don't get up and go out, thus disturbing those who wish to listen. We just go to sleep." This provoked a laugh, which was the first of many called forth by the quaint sayings of the speaker.

The preacher announced as his text, First Timothy, i., 15: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief." His subject was "The Gospel of the Grace of God," but his address was as different from the conventional sermon as it could well be. It consisted of a series of mirthful anecdotes, mostly of country life in Scotland, each leading up to a brief passage of fiery religious exhortation to which many of the older men present responded with vigorous "Amens!"

The speaker began with a reference to the Spanish-American war, which would have stirred the audience to applause if the occasion had been any other than a Gospel meeting on Sunday afternoon. "I have now been in this country a little more than a year," he said. "When I left Scotland everybody there was deeply concerned about those Spanish ships for which your naval commanders were hunting. Only those of your people who chanced to be there at the time can appreciate the interest which the British people felt in the result of that war. The mother country showed the natural anxiety of a mother for the daughter who years ago had refused to take a spanking and set up a house of its own. A braw house it is, too, and we are rather proud of it, and how soon Columbia showed by the brilliant performance of her navy that she had been suckled on the breast of the old sea mother, Britannia, before she left, speaking through the throats of the thousand guns of her fleets, cried to the rest of Europe: 'Hands off, and let my daughter finish her holy work in Cuba!'"

All this was very little like what the audience had expected, and wonder as to where the discourse was tending was increased when the speaker began to talk about the afternoon "extras" that were issued during the war, each contradicting the news published in the one preceding. He said that nearly as many extra editions of the afternoon papers were published in Glasgow as in New York, and that he finally adopted the plan of buying only the latest one, and going to bed satisfied that the reports from the scene of war which he had read would not be contradicted before morning, at any rate.

"Now, after I had read that paper," he asked, "what would I have said if some fellow with the 'gift of gab' had come to me with a different version of the war news of the day? I don't know that you in this country understand the meaning of the 'gift of gab,' but in Scotland we apply the expression to a person who has the fatal facility of being able to speak the longer the less he has to say. Of course, I would have told such a man that I had the last edition of the evening paper, and would have refused to listen to him.

"And so it is in religion," said the speaker, picking up the open Bible. "Here we have the last edition of the Word of God we shall see until He reveals Himself fully to us in the world beyond. All the philosophies and religions which have sprung up since Christ left this earth have gone, and we have only this left. What is true in religion is not new, and what is new is not true. All the books and teachings that are put forth as extra editions of God's Word are set up in hell. This Book tells us that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. That's a plank broad enough to float this tentfull to the pearly gates."

At another point in his address the speaker said: "The hand that fixed the stars, the hand that swung the worlds into space, the hand that holds the sea in its hollow is surely able to hold me."

Again, referring to the words of his text, he said: "I don't know anything about the front door of the kindom of heaven—the saints' door. I have never been there. But the back door—the sinners' door—is always wide open."

The Rev. Mr. Robertson will speak at 8 o'clock this evening on "The Man Who Missed It." His subjects for the remainder of the week will be: Tuesday, "The Man Who Hit It"; Wednesday, "The Man Who Had Not Got It"; Thursday, "The Man Who Saw It"; Friday, "The Man Who Got It Back." Each of these subjects refers to a New Testament character.

BROOKLYN CATHEDRAL PLANS.

Report that Bishop McDonnell Has Consulted an English Architect.

Brooklyn Catholics are greatly pleased over a report to the effect that Bishop McDonnell, who is now in Europe, has been in consultation with J. F. Bentley, an English architect, with regard to plans for the completion of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn. The cathedral has been in an uncompleted state since 1876. Mr. Bentley is the architect of the Westminster Cathedral, which when completed will be the largest cathedral in England.

The work of building the Brooklyn cathedral was begun in 1865. It was to occupy a block of ground and was to cost $1,000,000. The work progressed slowly for several years, and was then discontinued. According to the original plans, the cathedral was to be in the French gothic style of architecture, with towers rising to a height of 350 feet. The work on the structure was stopped when the side walls had been built up to a height of a dozen feet. The chapel planned in connection with the cathedral, however, was completed, and is now in use.

Vicar General McNamara, who is in charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop McDonnell, said yesterday that he did not know what the Bishop's intentions were in the matter. The Bishop is expected home some time this month.

GIFTS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Dr. Batten Preaches Inaugural Sermon in St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., preached his inaugural sermon at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He took for his subject, "Gifts and Opportunities," and for his text St. Matthew xxv., 14-15.

Dr. Batten said, in part:

"Life, as we may look at it from our point of view, is made up of what we may call gifts and opportunities. The gifts are internal, the things which make a man at any given time what he is. The opportunities are external, the chances which come to a man, the things outside of himself with which he comes in daily contact, the things he may use, the things in which he employs the gifts which God has given him.

"The happiest life is that in which the gifts and opportunities are duly proportioned. There are many cases of a man with great gifts who has never found the opportunity to use his gifts in the largest way, and such cases are always sad. There are cases, too, in which a man with small gifts is vainly struggling with opportunities too great for him, and such cases are sad, too, and often pitiful.

"We are entering upon a new relationship of great importance. Our lives must come into touch on vital points. The rector rejoices with his people when they are happy, and sorrows with them when they are sad. He is present at the happy marriage, at the baptism of children, and expresses the hope of the resurrection over those who sleep in Jesus. Yet the importance of this day may be easily exaggerated. The same services which have been said for a century will go right on if I were not here; some other clergyman would be; but as our lives must flow together, as we are to have a common stewardship for, I hope, many years to come, we must realize our common responsibility.

"The harvest that we must reap, the interests that must accrue here, are human. We are after men. For this work one man is as good as another, as far as externals go. Yet it is not for mere numbers that we must strive. Every one must be a genuine man, worthy of the Lord to whom we make our offering. Our trust therefore begins like charity, at home. What a mighty stimulus it would be for our usefulness in this neighborhood if those who came under the influence of St. Mark's Church became better citizens, more trustworthy in business, better husbands, fathers, and wives."

SERMON FOR LABOR DAY.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., Preaches on the Poem, "The Man With the Hoe."

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, preached a sermon for Labor Day yesterday morning in the chapel of the church. His theme was Markham's famous poem, "The Man With the Hoe."

Mr. Van Schaick said in beginning that Christ was a laboring man, and he selected laboring men for his associates and disciples. The condition of laboring men was a proper theme for the pulpit, and Mr. Markham had called attention to the subject in a striking manner. The preacher read three stanzas of the poem and then proceeded to discuss its purpose.

"Doubtless Mr. Markham, like many other poets, has sought to influence by exaggeration," said Mr. Van Schaick, "but that implies that there is truth in what he says. Doubtless the man with the hoe really exists, but, thank God, it does not follow that every man who handles a hoe is to be so greatly pitied, especially in this country. In watching the erection of many buildings in this vicinity, I have been struck by the fact that nearly all the drudgery is done by men from other lands, largely by those who cannot even speak English. The skilled mechanics and those in charge of the work are generally Americans.

"The peasants of Europe have had their energies sapped by taxation and oppression. They are taxed to maintain standing armies and to support the non-producing classes, the priests, and the Princes, and nobility. We do have in this country some representatives of 'The Man With the Hoe,' but we are not altogether to blame. They have come here from other lands, because we have extended our hospitality to the oppressed of all nations. Yet we may well ask, What are the tendencies of the times? Are the nations of Europe becoming better, and are we growing worse? Well, as to that, I can only say that I am an optimist. I believe that the whole world is growing better every day. The strikes and lockouts, the blood that is shed in labor disputes—these, I think, are to be regarded as merely the eddies in the current of the world's progress.

"Compare the condition of workingmen 300 years ago and to-day, and it is hard to remain a pessimist. I despise the optimism that refuses to look at the evil there is in the world, or to admit that there are difficulties to be overcome. But I also despise that pessimism that would destroy our faith in the progress of the race.

"And now what can we do to make the world better, to abolish the sorrows of 'the man with the hoe'? In the very first place, we can strive to improve government, to make it simple and inexpensive. It is taxation, unjust and unnecessary, that is blighting Europe to-day. I was at that great meeting at Cooper Union the other night, and I was buffeted back and forth by the great crowd that filled the hall, but I was pleased to observe how clearly that multitude of workingmen understood the nature of the Ramapo job. They knew it meant the robbery of the workingmen for the enrichment of a corrupt ring.

"I hardly like to discuss technical questions of taxation, because it is so easy for demagogues to use such questions for their own ends. Such questions had better be left to the judgment of experts. But I think there can be no doubt that taxation should be equalized, so that men should pay in proportion to their means. And taxation should not be made a burden to crush the workingmen.

"But, after all, the one thing that is needed is the observance of the golden rule. It is simple, it settles the points in dispute that precipitate labor troubles as the way in which demands are made and the manner in which they are refused. Each side should try to put themselves in the place of the other. The workingman should ask himself how he would like to have a lot of men come to his office and threaten him, and tell him how he must run his business. And the employer should ask himself how he would like to be told whom he must associate with, and dismissed with contumely if he joined a union. The employe should muzzle his demagogues and the employer should muzzle his despots."

Mr. Van Schaick also said that the military spirit of the age should be crushed out. Labor is the true foundation of National greatness and not battles and sieges.

NEW JERSEY CITY CHURCH.

An English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation Formed.

A new English Evangelical Lutheran congregation was formed in Jersey City yesterday. No name will be selected until a church edifice is secured. For the present the services will be conducted in Arcanum Hall, at Clinton and Jackson Avenues. The Rev. E. W. Fulper will be the pastor.

The opening services were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Heindel, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer; Pastor Fulper, the Rev. Eugene Nendewitz, pastor of Holy Trinity Church; the Rev. Mr. Knubel, pastor of the Church of the Atonement, New York, and the Rev. Mr. Clare, pastor of Calvary Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Mr. Nendewitz, in the course of his address, said that he organized the first English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jersey City. "That was only three years ago," he added, "and now I am glad to say that there are five churches of this denomination in Jersey City."

PAULISTS TO YOUNG MEN.

A Minatory Sermon Against Unseemly Conduct in Church.

At the Paulists' Church the fathers have a way of preaching sermons which do not emanate from the pulpit whenever the occasion demands their utterance. These sermons, always short and concise, appear in the pages of the parochial publication, which is distributed to the members of the congregation on Sundays and which are intended to be taken home by the parishioners and studied at leisure. The fathers recently noticed what they deemed an unseemly practice on the part of some of the young men connected with the church who have been accustomed to gather in large numbers at the end of the church near the entrance, and to remain there during the hours of worship, instead of taking their seats in the pews.

When these young men assumed their customary positions at the masses yesterday morning their camp was filled with consternation when they learned that their past actions had furnished a text for the preaching of one of the peculiar Paulist sermons which misdoers in that church have long learned to dread. Their camp was speedily deserted and perfect decorum reigned in that end of the house of worship. That there could be no doubt as to the views of the Paulist fathers upon the subject treated will be seen from the text of yesterday's address "To Young Men," which follows:

"We are annoyed and pained to see so many young men standing at the end of the church, and especially crowding around the doors during the masses on Sundays.

"We cannot believe that it is because they do not want to pay for a seat, for we know in many cases that their families have seats regularly in the church. They have gotten into a slovenly habit of just getting inside the door, so as to get out quickly when mass is over. Then some of them seem to be ashamed to go up the aisle, afraid people might consider them pious or hypocrites. Young man, there is no danger of any one considering you too pious because you give half an hour a week to God. You are bound to do that, whether you do it at the door on one knee or up in the body of the church among your friends and relatives on both knees.

"Maybe you think the people will consider you a hypocrite? Well, your life must be pretty bad during the week if you are afraid to be seen near the altar on Sunday. Some stand around the doors because they fancy they are not well enough dressed; some, indeed, because they have not enough to spare to make an offering for a seat, and therefore will not take even the free seats at the end.

"There is one class, however, for whom we have no sympathy; well-dressed and intelligent looking fellows who have just enough conscience left that will not allow them to stay away from mass on Sunday, but who fancy they are paying quite a compliment to the Lord and to His church in deigning to enter the church at all. They stand there like great gawks; if it were not for the fact that they get down on one knee during the consecration, you would fancy they were curious Protestants who dropped into the church and were afraid to take a seat lest they might stick to it and be made Catholics by force.

"Now, young men, no matter what your reasons have been for standing at the back of the church, do us the favor and honor yourselves by coming right up like men into the body of the church. If mass is worth attending, it is worth attending well."

DR. MACARTHUR ON PEACE.

Praises America's Work at The Hague —Refers to Dreyfus and Condemns Lawlessness Here.

At Calvary Baptist Church yesterday the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, preached his first sermon since returning from an outing spent in Mexico and the Maine woods. It was an exhortation on religious consecration, and after the communion service Dr. MacArthur gave a talk on religious work in Mexico, tracing the history of the country's emancipation from religious oppression.

At the evening service Dr. MacArthur preached on "A Basket of Summer Fruit." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The prophet Amos saw in vision a basket of Summer fruit. This vision was profoundly instructive to him and to the people of Israel. A great basket of Summer fruit is now open to our view. The conference at The Hague is a rich cluster of fruit in this basket. This conference marks an era in international history. It has not accomplished the purpose of the Czar, by recommending or even earnestly discussing the question of disarmament. But it will certainly reach that result by recommending the establishment of a permanent tribunal of international arbitration. This is to a great degree an American idea, and it was the dominating thought of that conference. The American Commissioners honored the republic by their recommendation, and they were honored in turn.

"Many of the opponents of American expansion have expressed the fear that the presence of the United States in the councils of the nations would generate the spirit of war, but the result shows nothing is further from the truth. The crowning glory of the closing century may be the recognition of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes. When that day comes America will have her place as Queen of this glorious congress of peace throughout the world.

"Another kind of fruit in this basket is the Dreyfus trial. It is France rather than Dreyfus which is on trial. At the bottom it is a racial and religious prejudice which has been aroused against this prosecuted and persecuted man. It is Jesuitism against Judaism. It is an abnormal manifestation of the Middle Age type of Christian against the modern Jew. The Jews all through the ages have been the victims of an unholy prejudice which has masked itself under the names of patriotism and religion. It is not true Christianity, but rather the spirit of Satanism which antagonizes the Jew. If we believed the antagonism were the legitimate result of Christianity many of us would repudiate the name Christian.

"If France does not do justice the great God will inflict His righteous vengeance. Neither man nor nation can trifle with the justice of the Almighty. A spirit of anarchy may be let loose in France which she will be unable to control. May God avert this terrible disaster and lead France to do justice.

"The lawless mob in America is another specimen of the bitter fruit in this Summer basket. America has little to boast of over France. In America, also race prejudice is bringing forth its deadly results, and while this manifestation is seen in the South anarchical mobs are doing their deadly work in the North. This state of lawlessness dishonors the civilization of the country, the country itself, and humanity. It brings a blur to reproach upon the American Republic in the eyes of all civilized nations. This republic is a city set on a hill. All the nations are carefully studying our institutions. These lawless outbreaks do great injustice to the dominant spirit of America. They also seriously interrupt our legitimate expansion in relation to territory, providentially placed under our control."

PASTOR SLEEPS UNDER BELFRY.

The Rev. Mr. McNichol's Experience and His Sermon.

The Rev. Alexander McNichol, pastor of the Methodist Church at Bayside, L. I., disclaims any intention of being a sensational preacher. He succeeds, however, in giving his congregation some very interesting talks sometimes. Mr. McNichol has established himself in the cupola of his church, which is situated near the Bayside station, and several public houses in the vicinity. Mr. McNichol's family lives in Brooklyn. When his pastoral duties require him to remain in Bayside over night, he sleeps under the belfry.

Saturday night the peaceful slumbers of the good divine were disturbed by a tremendous row that took place in Bell Avenue, near the station, and several yards from the church. The choice epithets used by the combatants lodged in the pastor's memory. The fight continued until all the participants got satisfaction. The preacher heard it all and then, turning over, went to sleep.

In his sermon yesterday the Rev. Mr. McNichol had occasion to refer to the place of future punishment. He said, "I am a firm believer in hell. Some latter-day Christians believe there is no such place. But men believe there is such a place. If you have ever heard them when they are in a quarrel you will know that they consign each other to this place in no temperate language."

ST. MARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Archbishop Corrigan Assists in Exercises at Dr. Burtsell's Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The golden jubilee anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary's Church of this city, of which the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, formerly of New York, is rector, was celebrated with special services to-day.

The celebration was begun with a solemn pontifical mass, of which Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant. The sermon was delivered by Father Dougherty of New York. The Archbishop also assisted at the solemn vespers in the evening, at which service Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, preached the sermon. The musical programme was especially fine, the local choir being assisted by talent from Dr. Burtsell's old charge in New York. The visiting priests numbered nearly 200.

During his short pastorate here Dr. Burtsell has succeeded in liquidating the indebtedness on the church, which encumbered it for over a quarter of a century. Previous to coming here, Dr. Burtsell was rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York. He was an advocate of Dr. McGlynn, and was transferred from that lucrative charge to St. Mary's, at this place, by Archbishop Corrigan for his active interest in the McGlynn controversy. The Archbishop and Dr. Burtsell are now united.

To-day is Labor Day—truly so for some.
Not for us.

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Fancy Sateen
Down Comfortables
best quality, in light and medium colorings, at $3.50
Also large assortments of
Down or Wool Filled
Silk and Satin
Comfortables
West 23d St.

HENRY GEORGE'S MEMORY

Manhattan Single Tax Club Honors Birthday Anniversary.

CALLED GREATEST DEMOCRAT

Speakers Compare His Life and Teachings with Those of the Inspired and the Great.

The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was celebrated yesterday by a public meeting at Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. About 800 to 1,000 persons had gathered in the hall by 2:15, and had to wait nearly an hour before the meeting was opened. There seemed to be other things wrong with the programme, as only one of the advertised speakers, John N. Parsons, was present.

Very little effort had been made at display. The stage was sparsely draped in the National colors, and at the rear hung an enormous picture of the head of Henry George, while the bronze bust made by his son stood on the speaker's table.

Israel Zangwill accompanied the members of the club when they went on the platform. He sat throughout the meeting and applauded heartily all the most characteristic of the single-tax theories.

Samuel Seabury, President of the club, presided. He made a short speech, in which he said that Henry George, "the world's greatest democrat," as he called him, had carried to a logical conclusion the theories of Thomas Jefferson, and that private property is a greater crime than slavery.

Letters of greeting were read from various single tax bodies, and one from William Lloyd Garrison, who expressed the hope that "the country will resume its sanity."

A memorial ode by Joseph Dana Miller was read by James H. Hervey. The speakers were George F. Stevens of Philadelphia, John N. Parsons, Charles Frederic Adams, and James R. Brown.

Mr. Stevens said that Henry George's peculiar mission was to preach the gospel to the poor. This, he declared, was also the mission of Isaiah and Jesus. He called the Administration "perjured, because it is waging war against liberty here and in the Philippines."

Mr. Adams paid warm eulogies to the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn and Henry George. He said McGlynn in his letter on labor "was a pope who had taught the Pope in Rome." He was willing, he said, to take McGlynn by one hand and Ingersoll by the other, and march onward for the rights of man. Henry George's birthday he pronounced the next in importance to that of Christ.

President Seabury announced the regrets of the club that Dr. McGlynn, Tom L. Johnson, Rabbi Gotthell, ex-Gov. Altgeld, and Gov. Pingree could not be present. To-night after the Cooper Union meeting, ex-Gov. Altgeld will be entertained by the committee in charge of the demonstration at the Café Hungary.

CRAZY MAN AFTER MR. MORGAN.

Declared He Was the Engineer of the Corsair and Wanted $2,500.

A crazy man was taken to Bellevue Hospital late Saturday afternoon by Edward Toelke, who is in charge of the Twenty-sixth Street pier of the New York Yacht Club. In a statement made yesterday Toelke said that the fellow came to the pier in the morning saying he was the engineer of J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair. Toelke, who is not acquainted with all the hands on the yacht, allowed him to remain after telling him that the Corsair had left for Newport the day previous.

Toward noon the man went away, but returned at 5 o'clock and excitedly demanded to see Mr. Morgan, as he had a check for $2,500 to collect, due on his back pay. Toelke decided he was insane and with little trouble induced him to accompany him to Bellevue. There the officials recognized him as John H. Lutz, who had been discharged in the morning from the alcoholic ward. He was placed in the insane pavilion.

SUABIAN VOLKSFEST OPENS.

Games and a Picturesque Costume Parade of Children.

The twenty-third annual Suabian Volksfest, held under the auspices of the Suabian Saengerbund of Brooklyn, opened at Ridgewood Park yesterday. It will continue to-day, to-morrow, and Wednesday, and, after an intermission of three days, close on Sunday. The attendance yesterday was large.

The festivities opened with a parade of the children of the members of the Saengerbund in the park, the little ones being dressed in picturesque Suabian costumes. The parade was followed by singing by the Saengerbund, after which there was an oration by President Charles Aichmann. The remainder of the afternoon was given up to various games. Cinematograph and stereopticon exhibitions furnished entertainment in the evening. A particularly attractive feature of the festival this year is the floricultural and horticultural exhibition.

Bronx War Veterans to Organize.

The Cuban War Veterans of the Borough of the Bronx have issued a call for a meeting to be held Thursday evening at the North Side Board of Trade rooms, when a permanent organization will be formed and officers elected. It is probable that either Major Frank Keck or Capt. Bert McMillan will be elected President of the new organization, which it is expected will have a membership of about 125.

Servant Girl Asphyxiated.

Annie Mooney, thirty-five years old, a servant employed in the boarding house at 150 East Twenty-first Street, was found unconscious yesterday morning in her room, with gas flowing from one burner. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. The police think she committed suicide, but her employer believes she turned on the gas accidentally.

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Exclusive styles
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Venetian Cloth with Velvet Effects,
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Satin Cord Venetians
West 23d St.

QUEENS TAXPAYERS ORGANIZE.

Residents of Evergreens After Improvements in Their Section.

The taxpayers of Evergreens, Borough of Queens, met Saturday evening and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the South Side Taxpayers and Citizens' Protective Association. The meeting was largely attended. The first matter to be taken up is the fight with the city administration for what the residents claim are their just dues in the matter of improvements for that part of the borough.

The organization has invited all good citizens, whether taxpayers or otherwise, who have an interest in the development of Evergreens to join the organization. The following officers were elected—President—John Brundage; Vice President—John Ulber; Treasurer—Reinhold Greenberg; Financial Secretary—Edward Debevoise; Recording Secretary—Franklin W. Vabe.

The organization will hold a mass meeting in Loeber's Hall, at Manhattan Beach Crossing and Cypress Averue, on Friday, to protest against the condition of Cypress Avenue, which has been almost impassable for three months, owing to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, which has torn up the street for a distance of two miles. Ex-Mayor Gleason will speak.

"MAD" DOG ON EAST SIDE.

Roused Catharine Street, but Blow from Shovel Ended His Life.

It isn't often they have a "mad" dog scare in Catharine Street on Sunday and when they do they make the most of it. There was a big crowd along the thoroughfare about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when suddenly there came shouts from up Madison Street of "Mad dog!" "Shoot 'im!" "Look out!" and a mass of people with a big shaggy dog in the centre swung around the corner.

Doors were closed in a jiffy as the animal, snarling and yelping, made a dash up Catharine Street. One man more daring than the rest, who had a pitcher of milk in his hand wrapped in a newspaper, poured the liquid over the dog. When that had no effect upon the animal, he grabbed him by the throat, but soon finding the dog was not easily handled, hurled him into the street and ran away.

The dog, after picking himself up, made straight for the open door of a Chinese laundry across the street, where Wing On and his co-laborers were just coming out to see what was up. At the sight of the dog in the doorway they leaped high in the air, tumbling down on the other side of the counter. They then leaped on top of the counter, and, arming themselves with sticks and brooms, drove the dog out, but not before clothes, dirty and clean, had been scattered all over the floor.

When the dog reached the street some one was waiting for him with a shovel, and with one blow knocked the animal down. Another blow and he was dead. The crowds slowly dispersed, and Catharine Street was tranquil once more.

The dead dog was lying in front of the Chinese laundry late in the afternoon. The place was closed, but this notice appeared in the window: "Fifteen dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of any person who breaks these windows or disturbs the Chinese of this place."

RAILINGS TORN FROM A STOOP.

James A. Williamson Appears in Court Against Two Alleged Thieves.

James A. Williamson, a retired merchant living at 18 East Forty-eighth Street, said in Yorkville Court yesterday that he was surprised that thieves do not attempt to carry off a house. He appeared in court as complainant against Raymond Conklin, nineteen years old, of 308 East Forty-sixth Street and William J. Bradley, seventeen years, of 312 East Forty-sixth Street, whom he charged with the theft of two bronze railings, which, he said, they tore off the stoop of the house, and which are valued at $112.

"The railings are big and heavy, and were fastened on the stoop with screws, but that made no difference to the thieves," declared Mr. Williamson.

"I can prove I was not in the neighborhood of Mr. Williamson's house on Friday night at the time the railings were stolen," said Conklin.

Joseph Pedell, a young man living at 234 East Forty-sixth Street, swore positively that he saw Conklin and Bradley coming east through Forty-eighth Street at 8:10 o'clock on Friday night, each carrying a bronze railing on his shoulder.

Policeman Noonan of the East Fifty-first Street Station found the railings lying on the bridge at Fourth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, where the thieves had abandoned them and fled.

Pedell reported at the station house what he had seen, and on a description he gave of the thieves Policeman Kilduff and Detective Collins arrested Conklin and Bradley. Magistrate Deuel committed the two prisoners in $1,000 bail for further examination to-morrow.

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BRONX BOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL

New Quarters to Accommodate Increasing Number of Pupils—Only Co-educational School in City.

When the Morris High School in the Borough of the Bronx opens for the Fall session, on Sept. 11, it will be found necessary to make use of an additional annex to accommodate the large number of new pupils who will apply for admission from the grammar schools. This high school is the only one in the Bronx Borough and the only high school in the city where instruction is given to boys and girls in the same classes. This experiment of co-education in the high schools has proved so satisfactory that the school from its opening, less than three years ago, has been overcrowded, the school population from which it draws its pupils comprising Harlem and the entire Borough of the Bronx from the Harlem River to the city line at Mount Vernon on the east and Yonkers on the west.

The main building of the Morris High School, which is also known as the Mixed High School, is on Third Avenue at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. It was formerly occupied as a grammar school, and was abandoned when the new building for Grammar School No. 62, at Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street was occupied. The old Third Avenue building was renovated and the Morris High School was installed there under Dr. Edward J. Goodwin. The success which accompanied the first year of this school's existence demonstrated that the mixed high school had come to stay, and there was such a demand for admission from grammar school graduates when the second year opened that the old building was found inadequate for the accommodation of the classes.

In this emergency the Borough Board established an annex for the overflow classes in an old primary school building at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, which had been abandoned when the new building for Public School No. 63, at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, facing Crotona Park, was completed. The contract for the demolition of this old building had already been given out, but was revoked when the necessity for its occupancy for an annex to the high school became apparent. The structure, which is old-fashioned and unsuited for the purpose, was renovated and made as comfortable as possible. The annex, since its establishment, has been in charge of Dr. Ezra W. Sampson, with Dr. Goodwin as chief assistant.

Both the main school and the annex have been overcrowded during the present year, and in view of the large number of pupils, boys and girls, from the grammar schools in Harlem and the Bronx Borough, who have applied for admission, it has been found necessary to provide for the establishment of an additional annex. The top floor of the new building on Walton and Mott Avenues, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, which has just been completed for Public School No. 167, has been assigned to Principal Goodwin for Annex No. 2, and is being rapidly prepared for occupancy. Dr. Sampson and the corps of teachers, together with the classes which, since last September, have occupied Annex No. 1, will be transferred to the Mott Avenue schoolhouse, and the new classes, composed of the pupils to be admitted when the school is completed will be housed in the annex at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue.

Thus it will be seen that the main school and the annexes are miles apart, which makes it very inconvenient for the Principal and teachers. Dr. Goodwin will be compelled to waste much time in visiting the annexes for supervisory purposes and consultation with his teachers, and the latter, particularly those in the annexes, will be deprived of the opportunity of consulting with the Principal except at great inconvenience and loss of time.

The residents of the Borough of the Bronx are in hopes that the Board of Education will see the necessity for taking prompt measures to push the erection of the projected high school building on the Boston Road. Over two years ago the site was selected and the preliminary steps were taken to acquire the property, but since then the matter seems to have been held in abeyance. The proposed site is an ideal one, consisting of a large plot of ground facing the Boston Road, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running back to Jackson Avenue. It is high ground, and there are all the possibilities of erecting upon this plot a commodious building which would accommodate all the pupils likely to apply for admission for some years to come. It would also do away with the overcrowding and inconveniences of the annexes. It is easy of access by trolley cars and the elevated railway.

NEW SCHOOLS IN THE BRONX.

Two Handsome Buildings to be Opened with the Fall Term.

Two handsome new public schools in the Borough of the Bronx will be opened with the beginning of the Fall term next Monday. No. 167, which is located in Mott Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, stands on the ridge on the east shore of the Harlem River, and its towers and turrets can be seen for miles. No. 164 is located on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Brook Avenue, and is unique in both design and construction. A third new building, to be known as Public School No. 173, is located on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, between Cambreling and Beaumont Avenues. Work is being pushed on this school with all possible speed, but it will not be ready for occupancy before October.

For the new school on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the Principal and teachers appointed by transfer are: Principal—Miss Mary J. Archer; teachers—Misses Ruby E. Corbett, Madeline L. Archer, Julia M. Griebel, Cornelia Farrington, Sybilla E. Metz, Carrie Taylor, Fannie C. Fulton, Anna M. Hill, Emily P. Cohen, Bernice Mayers, Frances Cochrall, and Marguerite Fagan. Neither Principal nor teachers have been appointed as yet to Public School No. 167, but these appointments will probably be made at a meeting of the Board of Education to be held this week.

On the ground floor of School No. 167 an immense room with a cement floor for recreation purposes in stormy weather. On the floor above is the main assembly room, provided with sliding glass partitions. The platform in this assembly room, to be used by the Principal, her assistants, and guests, is elaborately carved and decorated. The woodwork is of carved oak, and above the arch over the platform is the inscription, "No disguise can long conceal the truth." The upholstering is in dark morocco, and in the rear of the platform is a recess in which are windows of stained glass.

The floors above are divided into school rooms, all perfectly lighted, heated, and ventilated, and distributed in various parts of the building are rooms for the Principal, teachers, library, gymnasium, and manual training classes. In the main hallway is an elaborate bronze tablet on which appear the names of the members of the Board of Education and the name of the architect, C. B. J. Snyder; also the names of the Thirty-second School District Inspectors, Abbie Hamlin McIvor, D. S. McElroy, William J. O'Byrne, E. M. Raynor, and Ella H. Rush. Electric lights, electric clocks, and an elaborate system of electric bells are among the many features of the building.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 2 P. M. LAST CONCERT BY SOUSA and his BAND. 4 & 9 P. M. LAST TIMES WEBER & FIELDS | HURLY BURLY. 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS ALL THE WEEK.

LYCEUM Opens Thursday, Sept. 7. Daniel Frohman, Manager. 14th SEASON. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL | ANNIE RUSSELL | In Jerome K. Jerome's New Comedy, MISS HOBBS. MISS HOBBS. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville. | Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. | Marie Dressler, Hawaiians.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c. Tuesday, Beethoven Symphony EROICA.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. TO-NIGHT. First time in this country, the furiously funny Parisian success, Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman and a superb company. IN PARADISE

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE Saturday, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 6 Nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. Sept. 11—John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

MADISON SQUARE THEA., 24th St., n'r B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT,

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 26..	2,616,577
Same week last year.....	2,047,684
Stocks to date this year....	121,828,108
Corresponding date last year.	69,950,016
Bonds for the week.....	$8,279,500
Same week last year.....	$14,513,200
Bonds to date this year.....	$659,257,670
Corresponding date last year.	$573,401,630

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	12	Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	12	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	4¾	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	4	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Republic Steel	7⅜
Chi. & Northwest.	4⅛	Republic Steel pf.	3¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Rio Grande West.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	2	Rio Grande W. pf.	3
Col. Midland pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha.	11
Consolidated Gas.	3⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	6	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Federal Steel	1¾	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅛
General Electric	1		
Hocking Valley	5¾		
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼		
Laclede Gas	3		
Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	3¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	International Paper.	6¼
Am. Malting	2	International Silver.	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1¾	Iowa Central pf.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio.	1	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash	1¼
Central Pacific	1½	Missouri Pacific.	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	2⅛	Norfolk & W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	2	Oregon R. R. & N.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Cons. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¾
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del., So. Sh. & Atl.	1⅝	St. Paul & Duluth.	3½
Great Northern pf.	1	Southern Pacific.	2¼
Illinois Central	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. ext. 5s	2¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4s.	1½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. 1st 6s	1
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	Ore. Short Line 5s.	2¾
Laclede Gas 5s.	1½	Ore. S. Line inc. A.	6
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st 5s	1¾	Wis. Cent. 5s, t. r.	1¼
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	3⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.	1	Erie 1st con. 7s.	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s.	1	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	4
Cent. of N. J. 5s, registered	1	Standard R. & T. inc.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. 6s.	4		
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	2		

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 333,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 63,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 892,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

STAGNANT SEASON IN ENGLAND

The End Is Approaching, However, and the Money Market Is Showing a Marked Tendency to Become Easier—Fear of War in South Africa Prevents Much Speculation in American Securities—Poor Crops in England and Threatened Famine in India May Provoke Purchases Here.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Sept. 3.—Our stagnant season is not yet over, but the end is approaching. All the past week the money market has tended to become easier, and by natural process. The Bank of England has ceased to attract its share of current business in discounts, and the market has been able to retire bills previously discounted there as they became due, because the currency returned from circulation and new gold came in from abroad sufficient to place it in funds. So the discount shrunk toward 3 per cent., and almost touched that point midweek for sixty-day paper.

Since then Stock Exchange payments and the collection of £1,500,000 on account of the Japanese loan hardened the rate to 3¼ per cent. I think rates will soon begin once more to advance. The bank has no intention of letting go its hold altogether, and money is dearer on all great Continental markets than in London. But this dearness does not promise to be severe as long as gold flows in from the mines. It will be a see-saw unless a crisis breaks out somewhere, such as the threatened Transvaal war.

Dread of that is chilling everything, stopping alike speculation and mercantile enterprise. Most people hope against hope that war will be averted, but the tendency of events now is straight toward it.

Money continues rather stiff for Stock Exchange advances. On American rails Contango averaged 6 per cent., a proof probably that heavier speculative account is now open for a rise here. I have no doubt whatever we should now be steady buyers but for the confounded South African muddle, because everything tempts us that way—your traffic receipts, another Indian famine, and our own poor crops. These last are worse a good deal than had been anticipated.

Early frosts and subsequent drought made wheat ears light and root crops everywhere poor, and in South England almost a total failure. Therefore, a larger demand must be made on your supplies, not only wheat, but maize and anything eatable you can send.

This should sustain the already marvelous receipts of your railroads and provoke us to buy their stocks. But, however great the temptation may be, courage fails us while we live in daily apprehension of war, and we buy one week with fear and trembling and sell the next. Still, we buy on balance, and the disposition to speculate grows, especially in the provinces.

The condition of India is far from good, quite apart from the fresh famine and the probability is that further loans will have to be resorted to to prevent credit trouble there. The latest expedient movement is the Great Central Bank in India, through which the Government hopes to be able to cook exchanges and supply the credit market as required. The thing is merely embryotic at present, but if proceeded with the capital will be raised here, involving probable shipments of gold to India.

I am sometimes alarmed over your currency anomalies, which seem to me to be a standing menace to your National credit, but they are child's play to those in India, where the Government is trying to establish the gold standard without any gold reserve, and maintain a silver rupee intrinsically worth about tenpence in circulation at an exchangeable value against gold of sixteenpence.

Our custom house report appeared this week, and it may interest you to know that nearly £23,000,000 out of £29,999,000 gross collected by this department came from four classes of goods imported, viz., tobacco, tea, spirits, and wine. The yield from other articles, such as cocoa, chicory, coffee, currants, raisins, dried fruits, was mostly not worth the trouble of collecting. Tobacco alone produces £11,000,000 and tea £4,000,000, although the duty on the latter is only fourpence per pound. Our tariff does not contain a single impost on any other article, raw or manufactured, but signs abound that our extravagance and agitation against foreign tariffs may soon alter this happy condition.

A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

The market for outside securities last week was marked by the dullness which it has labored under for a considerable while, relieved by occasional spurts of activity, which centred about one or two stocks and utterly failed to reach the great majority of them. Along with the lack of a thoroughly active period of trading there was some compensation in a broadening tendency exhibited in the market, and the attention attracted by some securities from which comparatively little had previously been expected. The range of prices indicated a somewhat greater degree of irregularity than had been the case in the previous week, but the general tendency of the market was still a tendency to strength. While in some cases securities gave way to the attacks of manipulators, they displayed as a rule the impulse to reassert their values promptly with the clearing away of the smoke of battle. Those issues which are more attractive to the investor than to the professional trader showed a tendency to firmness, the electric stocks forming as a body an exception to the rule.

There was no lack of evidence last week of the instrumentality of the professional element, and on various occasions people who were caught on the wrong side of the market (and these were generally long of stock) sustained substantial losses. Scalping also proved effective in adding to the sum of curb transactions, the efforts of the curb trader often affording a noteworthy relief to the monotonous spells which indicated a lack of the right quantity of orders.

The earlier part of the week developed a greater general activity than the latter part, and the course of the stock strongly suggested that speculators had closed out their interests in a good proportion of the stocks dealt in on the curb, with the intention of leaving them, temporarily at least, alone. Monday's market was strengthened by the advent of American Ginning, which seems destined to command its full share of attention from buyers and sellers of outside securities. This stock, which represents the exploiting of a new process for ginning cotton, was an unknown quantity when first introduced, even to the brokers who issued orders for its purchase and sale. It is full-paid and entered the market with a quotation of 15 bid. It was actively traded in during the first part of the week and made a steady advance. It passed a season of sluggishness with growing strength and closed on Saturday after a moderate renewal of activity at a net gain for the week of 4 points, an enviable record for its first six days' trading.

Monday was also noticeable for a spurt in Otis Elevator preferred, which heralded a growing strength for both the preferred and common stocks. The common advanced last week from 34 to 37, and the preferred from 96 to 100, and they certainly divided more than their share of activity.

New Amsterdam Gas began rather more feebly, but proved nearly as marked a feature of the market as in the previous week. The season was one of retrogression for New Amsterdam as a whole, the common stock losing ¾ of a point, the preferred ½ a point, and the bonds also ½ a point; but for this comparatively slight weakness ample compensation was made in the way of activity.

New Amsterdam was weak on Monday,

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 2. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 2, 2,616,577.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Sept. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 2, 1899.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	115	120	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	115	115	115	115	111	142
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16¾	17¼	— ⅞	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	17½	18	17	17	...	6,917
68¼ August. 1.	56⅜ June 16.	66¼	67	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	67	67⅜	66¼	66¼	...	5,637
45 August 23,	33⅜ March 6.	43¼	44¼	— ¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	44½	44½	43	43½	37⅜	5,030
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93½	94½	— 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	88	405
52½ March 3.	33 January 3.	35½	37½	— ½	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	May 15, '99	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	30	100
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	152	156	+12	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	150	160	150	157	132½	1,757
37½ January 24.	14⅜ September 1.	14½	15½	— 2	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	16¼	16¼	14⅜	15	35⅜	1,700
87¼ January 26.	61 July 26.	65½	66½	— ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	67⅞	67⅞	66½	66½	85	525
15½ March 13.	5¾ July 20.	5¾	6	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	6	6	6	6	13⅜	305
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	56¾	57	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire	21,600,000	.....	..	57½	59	56½	57¼	37½	28,340
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	98	99	..	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	98½	99½	98	98	90	2,505
182 March 30.	123¾ February 4.	156	156¼	+ 3	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	153½	158¾	153	156¼	144	90,997
126 March 20.	110 January 16.	119	121	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,988,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	115½	266
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	99	101	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	101	101	99½	100	...	171
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	43¼	43½	..	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	43½	44	43	43¼	...	6,087
99¼ February 8.	81 June 1.	90	90½	..	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	91	91¼	90	90¼	...	1,247
129½ April 5	88½ June 21.	128	128¾	+ ½	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	129	132⅜	125¾	128½	142	182,685
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	144	147	+ 2½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	147¼	148	147¼	148	132	300
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	55⅝	56	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	58	58	56	56	...	8,120
43½ May 23,	36 May 8.	40	41	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41	41	41	41	37	100
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	22½	22⅝	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	23¼	23½	22⅝	22½	13⅜	38,895
69½ Aug. 24,	50⅜ January 7.	65⅛	65¼	— 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	66⅞	67½	64⅝	65⅛	36⅞	130,335
13½ July 31.	8¾ June 20.	11	11½	— ¾	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	...	810
57⅜ August 10,	44¼ June 20.	53½	53½	— ½	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99	1¾	54¼	55⅝	53½	53½	...	1,870
50 April 20.	35 July 6.	42¼	42½	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	43	43½	42¼	42½	...	4,408
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	90¼	91	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	91¼	91¾	90¼	91	...	3,990
41¼ May 3,	24 May 24.	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅜	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	38¼	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	...	13,595
84½ August 31.	70 May 16.	84½	84½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99	1¾	83¾	84⅞	83½	84½	...	4,480
81¼ April 12.	45⅞ June 22.	55	55½	— 1	**Baltimore & Ohio**	35,000,000	.....	..	56¾	56¾	54	55	...	7,805
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	73¼	73¾	— 1¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000 000	.....	..	74½	74½	73½	73½	...	6,760
9½ April 12.	7⅜ June 23.	9	9¼	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., t. r.	19,767,300	.....	..	9	9	9	9	6	225
18⅛ April 15.	77⅜ January 3.	104¼	104½	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	104¼	107¾	103⅛	104¼	63⅞	267,972
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	139	144	+ ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	140	144	140	142⅜	127	975
20⅜ August 14.	9½ May 9.	19¼	19½	..	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	19½	20	18¾	19¼	9¾	4,070
78 January 14.	60 May 9.	75¾	..	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	76	76	76	76	75	.....
70 January 3,	50¼ June 2.	54	54½	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	54	55¼	53¾	54¼	53¼	2,205
98¼ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	..	..	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	88¼	1,300
60⅝ August 21,	45⅝ May 9.	57¼	58¼	— 1½	Central Pacific	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	59¼	59¼	57½	57½	23¾	3,300
31¼ February 2,	23⅝ May 31.	28⅜	29	— ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,533,400	.....	..	29⅜	29⅜	28¼	28¾	24	19,865
125 September 1.	91 February 8.	123	125	+11	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,468,000	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	113½	125	113½	123	84¼	9,315
185 September 1.	170 January 16.	185	190	+ 8	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	8½	185	185	185	185	155	100
139¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	135¾	135¾	— ¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,789,600	June 15, '99	1½	136¼	137	135¼	135¾	117¼	30,654
100¾ September 1.	89¾ January 4.	97	99	+12	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	95	100¼	95	97	59¾	10,575
132¼ September 1.	112¾ January 3.	129	132	+ 4¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '99	1½	132¼	132¼	129	132¼	107	500
..nuary 23,	13 June 1.	16¼	16¾	— ¾	Chicago Great Western	21,239,800	.....	..	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¼	35,400
84½ August 29.	60¾ January 5.	83¼	84	— ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,865,800	July 31, '99	2	83¼	85¼	81¼	83¾	41¾	8,470
44 August 29.	28 January 22.	42¾	43	+ 4	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	39¼	44	39¼	43	20¾	7,945
108½ August 12,	89¾ January 4.	96	96¼	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,471,500	July 15, '99	2	96	97	96¼	96⅝	73½	8,493

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 2 Bid.	Closing Sat., Sept. 2 Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Sept. 2 First.	Week Ended Sept. 2 High.	Week Ended Sept. 2 Low.	Week Ended Sept. 2 Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 2, 1899
12½ April 25.	7⅞ January 6.	9¾	10⅛	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	10¼	10¼	10	10	9⅝	200
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	41	42	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	41	41½	41	41½	33	200
135⅝ August 21.	120¼ January 4.	133⅞	134	— ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	134½	134½	133⅝	133⅞	112½	46,160
177½ September 2.	166¾ January 3.	177	178	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	55,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	176	177½	176	177½	157½	634
188⅝ September 1.	141¾ January 4.	167⅛	167¾	+ 4⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	1¾	163⅝	168⅝	163⅜	167½	134⅝	10,455
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	205	208	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,398,600	July 6, '99.	1¾	199½	200	199	200	....	1,100
122¼ January 23.	107½ May 13.	119⅛	119¼	— ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	119¾	120¼	118⅞	119¼	104⅝	23,430
68⅝ April 29.	51 August 31.	52½	55	— 2⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	54½	54⅝	51	52⅜	..	1,720
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14	14½	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	12,000,000	.....	..	14	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	8½	1,033
56¼ March 27.	36½ January 3.	43½	43⅝	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	45	45	43¼	43½	34⅞	1,300
63⅞ April 10.	42½ January 4.	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	57⅝	58⅛	56½	58⅛	42	6,850
101 January 26.	94 May 10.	98¼	99½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¼	99⅛	99⅛	99	99	....	425
16¾ January 25.	9 July 5.	10	12	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	12	12½	12	12¼	16	330
189¾ August 3.	184½ March 6.	189	192	+ ⅝	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	189⅝	189⅝	189⅜	189⅝	....	250
5¾ April 21.	1⅛ January 17.	2	2¼	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	2⅝	2⅝	1⅞	2¼	....	700
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	51¼	51½	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	49	52¼	48	52	23½	18,723
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	115	120	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '99.	4	109½	115	109½	115	....	908
8¾ January 7.	6¼ August 23.	7½	8	— ⅛	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	8¼	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	8	1,141
22½ August 31.	15½ July 14.	22	22½	+ 1½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,864,800	.....	..	19⅝	22½	19⅝	22½	18⅝	8,951
8⅞ January 6.	4½ July 12.	5½	5⅝	..	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	....	2,102
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	46	46½	— 2	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	48¾	48¾	46	46	....	2,315
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	16½	17⅞	— ⅛	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	....	314
19⅞ August 18.	6½ February 5.	18	19	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	18½	18⅝	17⅝	18	6¾	1,160
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	46⅞	47	— 2½	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	49¾	50⅜	46¼	47	....	56,350
103⅞ August 28.	78 June 29.	97½	98	— 1⅝	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	99⅛	103⅞	97⅜	98⅛	....	75,350
223¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	191½	192	+ 3¾	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	184	192½	180	191½	187	25,280
50½ January 31.	20 August 16.	38	40	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	39¾	40	38	38	50½	600
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	123	123¼	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	124¼	124½	121¾	122½	106¾	5,750
181 August 2.	151 January 7.	177½	178½	+ 2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	176	179½	176	178½	151	6,900
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	22⅞	23⅛	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	24	24½	22⅞	23¼	14⅞	5,815
80 April 27.	68½ January 11	76⅝	77	..	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	77¾	78	76⅜	76⅝	55⅞	3,965
23¼ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	21½	21⅞	21	21½	17⅜	850
6¼ August 24.	3 April 14.	5½	5⅝	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	....	660
16⅞ August 25.	7¾ January 4.	14½	15½	— 1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	16½	16¾	14½	14⅝	....	3,195
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	14	14¼	+ ⅛	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	14¼	14⅝	13¼	14⅝	14½	1,522
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	38¾	39½	+ ¾	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	39	39⅞	38½	39⅝	37⅞	2,824
22½ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	18	19½	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	19⅜	60
102 August 25.	*92¾ January 14.	..	..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	104	†104	104	104	....	100
45¼ August 18.	36 March 28	44	44½	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	45	45	44	44½	28	2,033
97¼ September 1.	70 January 7.	97	99	+ 6	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	92¾	97¼	92¾	97	62⅞	1,518
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	60¼	60½	+ 1¾	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	59	62	58½	60¼	....	54,920
93½ April 3.	72 May 13	81¾	82¼	+ ¾	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,148,100	July 20, '99.	1½	81⅞	83	81½	81¾	....	9,150
30 March 28.	14 February 14.	27	28	— ½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	27	28	27	27	....	680
125¼ August 3.	95⅛ January 3.	124	125	+ 1	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	125	125	124	125	....	1,275
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 7.	64½	65	— ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	65	65	64½	64½	....	1,110
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	105½	108	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	109	109	109	109	....	30
196 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	..	..	— 1	Great Northern preferred	74,233,300	Aug. 1, '99	1¾	168	168	163½	167	137½	2,352
117¼ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	116	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	115	115	115	115	92	110
36 September 1.	22 July 12	35	35½	+ 5¾	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	30	36	30	35¼	....	10,031
65⅛ August 31.	54½ May 13.	65	65¾	+ 1¼	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	64½	65⅞	64	65¾	....	11,847
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	114¾	115¼	— 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	115⅞	116¼	115	115	112⅝	3,773
68½ January 23.	31 August 31.	31⅝	32	— 6½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	38½	38½	31	32	57½	20,720
95 January 5.	75½ July 27.	77	78	— ½	International Paper Company preferred	20,539,100	July 1, '99	1½	78	78	76¼	77	91¼	2,460
85⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	14	16	— 1⅝	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	16¼	16¼	14⅛	14⅜	....	592
15¾ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	14¼	14½	— ⅛	Iowa Central	8,481,400	.....	..	14½	14⅞	14	14⅞	....	1,445
62¼ August 25.	42⅛ May 31.	58½	59	— 1¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	61¼	61¼	58½	58½	36	3,292
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	12	13	— ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	12	12¼	12	12½	....	300
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	10⅜	10½	— ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	11¼	11⅝	10	10½	19	2,110
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	5	5½	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	....	100
22½ August 26.	16 May 2.	20	21¾	— 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	22	22½	21	21	16	600
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	45	48	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	49½	49½	47	47	....	700
66¾ August 28.	51 March 4.	64	65	+ 3	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	63	66¾	63	65	50¼	9,535
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	98	100	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	100	100	100	100	95	100
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	21	21¼	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	21¼	21¼	21	21	18	800
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	80¼	81	— ¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	80¾	80¾	80¼	80⅜	76	800
83¾ August 21.	63 March 6.	81⅛	81⅜	— 1¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	82⅜	82½	80	81¼	58	40,795
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	113½	113⅝	+ ¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	113½	115¾	112¾	113½	97½	36,550
19 September 1.	14 April 25.	19	21	+ 3¼	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	16	19	16	19	....	3,227
62 August 30.	44½ May 5.	64	66	+ 4	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref	9,000,000	.....	..	60	62	59½	62	....	6,700
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	205¾	208	— ½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	207	211½	206¼	206	153	13,215
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14¾	14⅞	— ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	15½	15½	14½	14⅞	6¼	4,480
6 August 23.	1 January 6.	5¼	5½	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	5⅞	5⅞	4⅝	5¼	....	14,015
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	110	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	*110	110	110	110	....	21
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	76¾	77	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,500,000	.....	..	77⅝	78	76½	76⅝	27	7,900
98⅛ August 18.	73½ January 10.	97	97⅜	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	98	98	97	97	60¾	500
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	25½	26½	+ 2¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	26	28	26	27¾	....	1,241
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67½	68	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	67⅝	68½	67½	68¼	....	1,150
14¾ August 29.	11⅜ May 10.	14	14¾	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	14⅝	14⅞	14	14¼	12⅜	4,580
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 31.	43½	43⅝	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	42¼	45¼	42¼	43⅝	35¾	45,090
52½ April 4.	38⅜ June 1.	48⅝	49	— 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	50½	50½	48⅝	48⅝	36	31,820
50 August 26.	32 January 3.	48½	49¼	— ⅜	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	50	52	49½	49½	28½	8,520
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182½	184	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	182½	182½	182½	182½	....	42
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47½	47⅝	— ⅜	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	33⅜	720
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	95¾	99	+ ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	96	325
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	31½	32	— ¾	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	32½	32½	31¼	31½	37⅛	1,200
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	110	112¼	..	National Lead Company pf	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	111¼	111⅞	110¼	111⅜	111	165
8½ January 7,	2 July 13.	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝	....	470
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	55¾	56½	— ¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	56	57	55½	56	....	8,570
99⅝ August 11.	85 May 15.	97½	98½	— ¼	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	98¼	98⅝	97¾	97⅝	....	2,165
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	119	119½	..	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	119¼	119⅝	118¼	119	90	7,940
18 August 31.	15 September 1.	..	..	..	New York Air Brake rights	.....	.....	..	16	18	15	15½	....	2,200
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	168	172	..	New York Air Brake ex rights	5,000,000	1896.	6	177	177	170	170	97½	1,225
144¾ March 20.	121¾ January 3.	139	139¼	+ ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	138½	140½	138	139⅛	118¼	22,290
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	215	218	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	June 3, '99.	2	219	219	219	219	194	230
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	14	14¾	+ 1¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	14	14⅝	14	14½	....	400
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	34	34¼	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	34½	35	34	34¾	34¾	1,100
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26⅞	27	— ¼	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	27½	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	....	20,932
28⅝ August 23.	17⅜ March 17.	26⅞	26¾	— ⅝	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	27	27⅞	25½	26⅝	16	21,240
74¼ August 23.	61⅜ January 6.	71½	72	— 1½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99	2	72⅜	73½	71½	71½	54⅝	6,342
13⅜ August 8.	6⅝ January 6.	13	13¼	+ ⅜	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	12½	13⅜	12½	13¼	6⅝	14,220
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1½	57⅛	57¼	55¼	56⅝	39½	62,067
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77¾	77⅞	— ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	78	78	77	77¾	79¼	8,287
10⅛ April 27.	6 March 23.	7⅜	8¾	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....	250
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	46	48	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	48¾	48¾	47	47	57	700
77½ August 30.	68¾ June 16.	77	78	+ ⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	77	77½	77	77½	77½	325
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	46½	48	+ 1	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	47½	48⅝	47	47	45¼	2,670
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	85	90	..	Pacific Coast 1st preferred	1,515,500	Apl. 17, '99.	2½	87¾	87¾	87⅜	87⅜	84	130
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	63½	64	..	Pacific Coast 2d preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	64½	66½	63¼	63¼	65½	1,290
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	46¾	47	— ¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47¾	47¾	46½	46¾	34¾	2,775
142 January 23.	122⅛ January 5.	135⅞	135⅝	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	136½	136½	135	135½	119	14,342
120½ April 3.	101 May 13.	119½	119⅞	— ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '99	1½	120	121⅜	119¼	119⅞	106¼	26,890
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2½	3	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	1½	1,465
7 January 10,	4 May 27.	5	6	+ ½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	....	150
88 January 23.	43 May 11	77	77½	— ⅜	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	77½	78	76⅞	77⅛	43⅜	6,705
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	97	97¾	+ 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	98	99	98	99	....	900
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	190	192	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	190	190	190	190	....	100
61 August 14.	43¾ June 1.	59½	60	— ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	60	60	59¼	59⅝	....	1,235
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	89¾	90	..	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	89½	89⅞	89¼	89¼	....	3,413
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	158	159½	+ ¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	159	159⅜	158⅝	159¼	187¼	900
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	22	23	— ¾	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	22½	22½	22	22	18¾	3,600
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61¼	61⅜	— 1¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	63½	63½	60½	62	43⅜	39,165
38¼ March 22	26½ January 7.	33⅝	34	— 1⅜	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	34½	34½	32⅞	33	21⅞	5,315
23 August 25.	22¼ August 26.	29⅞	30	+ 1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	.....	.....	..	22⅜	30	22⅜	30	....	93,755
75 August 26.	74½ August 26.	78	78½	+ 3¼	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	.....	.....	..	74⅞	79	74⅜	78¼	....	20,659
43½ February 3.	25½ January 4.	38½	41	+ 2½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '98	2	37½	40	37½	39½	....	1,000
83¾ August 31.	66 January 3.	82½	84	+ 3	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	80¾	83¾	80¾	81¾	69	2,450
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	50	52	— 1¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf**	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	52½	52½	50¼	50¼	60¼	627
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	14½	16½	— ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500 000	.....	..	15¾	16	15	15	19¼	300
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11½	11⅞	— ¼	St. Joseph & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	11⅞	12	11¼	11⅜	8¾	1,265
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	70	73	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	66	113
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37½	38	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '99.	1	38	38	37	37	33⅝	1,280
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	16½	16¾	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	16¾	16⅞	16½	16¾	5¾	1,600
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	38	38¼	..	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	38½	38½	37½	38⅛	13	11,995
73⅞ August 26.	30 January 5.	65	75	— 3½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660 200	July 5, '87.	3	73½	73½	65	69½	....	925
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	36⅞	37	— 2½	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	39¼	39¼	36¾	37	22¼	146,965
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	12⅞	13	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	12¾	13¼	12½	13	9½	43,160
55¾ August 31.	40⅞ January 24.	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅞	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	54⅜	55¾	54¼	55¼	36	52,810
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	..	..	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	9½	1,000
100 August 21.	36 January 9.	99½	99¾	+ 2	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	97¾	99½	95¾	99½	31¾	35,495
150 August 22.	111 January 4.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	150	150	150	150	....	100
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	21	21½	— ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	22	22	21	21⅛	15	5,600
15½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	12	13	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	....	200
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	181	185	..	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	182	183½	180	181	178	600
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	137	137	136½	136½	....	100
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	32½	33	— ⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	33	34	32¾	32¾	....	5,945
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	84	85	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	84¾	84⅞	84	84	....	1,910
50⅜ February 21.	38¾ June 20.	47⅜	47½	— ¼	Union Pacific	87,645,500	.....	..	48	48	46⅝	47½	33⅞	70,280
84½ January 23.	73 June 1.	80	80½	— ⅛	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apr. 19, '99	1½	80½	80½	79½	80¼	67⅛	67,874
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	52½	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	52	52½	50¼	52½	....	122
11¼ August 24,	5¾ June 7.	10	10¼	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	10¼	10⅝	9⅝	10	7¼	12,480
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	75¼	76	— ½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	76¼	76½	75⅜	75½	72½	8,668
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	49½	50	..	United States Rubber	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	50	50	49	50	44½	2,525
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115¼	118	+ ⅝	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	116	116	116	116	105½	140
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅞	200
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22¾	23	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	23½	23¾	22½	22⅝	22½	4,910
190½ August 19.	181 July 17.	191	201	..	Wagner Palace Car	20,000,000	.....	..	*195	195	190	190	....	24
135 August 31.	*125 February 10.	133	137	+† 4½	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	131	135	131	135	122	700
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	88½	88¾	— ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	88½	89	88	88¾	94⅛	6,416
13 August 31.	8¾ June 1.	12	12⅜	+ ⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	11¼	13	11⅛	12⅜	....	16,755
64 January 30.	50 June 2.	56	58	+ 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	58	58	58	58	....	290
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	30	31	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	29	31½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 2, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 2..$8,291,200

	Week Ending Sept. 2. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	106½	104⅜	104⅜	12
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	20
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	93	93	93	93	4
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	95	95	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	102⅞	102¼	102¾	159
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88	88½	87¾	88¼	287½
Austin & Northwest 1st	96¾	96¾	96½	96⅝	53
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	185
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101⅛	100¾	101	185½
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. div. 3½s, w. i.	93½	93½	93½	93½	20
Beech Creek 1st	112	112	112	112	1
Brook., Queens Co. & Sub. con. gtd. 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115	115½	115	115	23
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100	100½	27
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	85	85	85	85	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st col. tr. 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	33
Central Georgia 1st incomes	42	42	42	42	20
Central Georgia 2d incomes	12	12	12	12	5
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, coupon	121	121	120	120	33
Cent. Pac., San Joaq. 6s, Speyer & Co. ctfs.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	125
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86½	27
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97¾	95½	96⅝	194
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, reg	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	3
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119	119	119	119	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Den. div. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	19
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	7
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	29
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Southwest div. 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	170	170	170	170	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	10
Chicago & Northwestern g. 7s, reg	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	145	145	145	145	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	109	109	109	109	3
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	109	109⅛	109	109⅛	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	53
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	99	99	99	99	11
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & C. 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 6s	136¾	137	136⅞	137	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95⅛	95¼	95	95	30
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	94	95⅞	94	95	206
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65½	66	65	65½	201
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73½	73½	72	73½	19
Colorado Southern 4s	86½	87	86	87	65
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½	11
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	7
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	87½	87½	87½	87½	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100½	100	100½	30
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	20	20	20	20	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117	117	117	117	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Elmira, Cort. & Northern 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92	24
Erie general lien 4s	72⅛	73½	72¼	72¾	192
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	106	106	105½	106	23
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	80	80	80	80	16
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	65	65	65	65	7
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	40
Green Bay & Western deb., B	7½	7½	7	7	13
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¾	101¾	100½	101½	83
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88	88¼	88	88¼	29
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	107	107	107	107	16
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	95½	96	95½	96	6
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	73	73⅛	71½	73⅛	547
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	6
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	7
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	109½	109½	109¼	109½	5
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assent	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 1st 5s, tr. certfs	60	61½	60	60	19
Louisville, Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	9	9	8	8	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	3
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	21
Mexican Central 1st income	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	54
Mexican Central 2d income	13⅜	13½	12½	13	46
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87⅜	85½	85⅝	74
Michigan Central con. 7s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	125	129	125	129	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Missouri, Kansas & East. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	61
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	92¾	94¾	92¾	94¾	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	95	95	92½	93	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94½	95	94¾	94½	215
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	71¼	73⅞	71¼	73½	1,716
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	47
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	72
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101½	102	101¼	101¼	110
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	90	90	87¼	87¼	153
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	20
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141¼	141½	141¼	141½	3
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101	101	6
N. Y. Central g. mtg. 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	15
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100	100	99⅞	100	63
N. Y. Central, Michigan Cent. collat. 3½s	100½	100¼	100	100	16
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	108½	108½	108¼	108½	5
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	104	104	104	104	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs	189½	190	189¼	189¾	11
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96¼	96⅞	96	96	64
Northern Illinois 1st 5s	114	114⅜	114	114¼	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅜	67½	67	67¼	88
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	104	103¼	104	106½
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	103¼	102¼	103¼	107
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	112½	113½	112½	113½	6
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	117½	113¾	117½	49
Oregon Short Line Income A	103	108	103	103	139
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129¼	129½	129¼	129½	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
People's Gaslight & Coke, Chi. 1st con. 6s	127	127	127	127	16
Peo., Dec. & Evns., Ev. Div. 1st, tr. co. ctfs.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	50
Peoria & Eastern 1st	86¾	87	86	87	49
Peoria & Eastern income	30	31	30	30	222
Pitts. & West. 1st 4s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Reading general 4s	88¼	88¼	87¾	87¾	129
Rio Grande Western 1st	98½	99	98¼	98¼	12
Rochester & Pittsburg con. 6s	129	129	129	129	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	85	85	85	85	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114¼	113¾	114	144
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	84½	84½	84½	84¾	181
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	85	85	85	85	20
St. Louis & San Fran., South Div. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	80
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¾	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	137
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	65¾	66¼	65	66	585
St. Paul & Duluth 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dak. ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Sept. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	116	116	116	116	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80½	80	80½	29
Scioto Valley & N. E. 1st gtd. 4s	100¼	101	100¼	100½	12
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	108¼	107	108¼	9
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s, w. i.	85⅜	85¾	85¼	85¼	658½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stpd	107⅜	107¾	107⅜	107¾	8
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	59
Southern Railway 5s	110	110	109½	109⅞	136
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	86	84	86	42
Standard Rope & Twine income	26	26	24¾	24¾	22
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	112	112½	112	112½	15
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104¼	104	104¼	47
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	115⅝	10
Third Avenue 1st 5s	128½	128½	128½	128½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	3
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. r	115	115½	115	115½	79
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	17
Union Pacific new 4s	105⅛	106	105	106	329½
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116	115½	116	23
Wabash 2d 5s	100	101	100¾	100¾	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	38	38	37½	37½	376
West. New York & Pennsylvania Inc. 5s	22½	23	22¾	22½	34
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Western North Carolina 1st con. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
West Shore gtd. 4s	113¼	113½	113⅛	113¼	32
West Shore gtd. 4s, reg	112½	113¾	112½	113¾	2
Western Union col. tr. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	78⅛	79¼	78⅛	79¼	69
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94	94	93⅞	94	77
Total sales					$8,137,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
United States 4s, 1907, reg	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	113	113	½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130¾	130¾	22½
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	74
United States 3s, coupon, small	108¾	108¼	108¼	108¼	$700
Total sales					$114,700

STATE BONDS.

Alabama, Class A	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	21
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small bonds	95	95	95	95	2
Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	86	86¾	86	86¾	16½
Total sales					$39,500
Grand total					$8,291,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¾	Aug. 30
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112¼	Jan. 3	113	Aug. 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	Aug. 30
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 14
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111½	Aug. 31	111½	Aug. 31
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108½	Sept. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	100½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108¼	Aug. 28
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108¾	Aug. 25

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s .... 118 Nov. 29

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	109½	Aug. 31	109¾	Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	87¾	Sept. 1

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small ..... 105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C ..... 104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B ..... 108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918 ..... 128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of September, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$191,616,576.36		
Gold bullion	126,536,360.67		
		$318,152,937.03	
Outstanding gold certificates	$83,678,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	13,896,660.00		
		69,781,759.00	
Standard silver dollars		$407,338,865.00	*$248,371,178.03
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,241,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,635,906.00		
		403,605,598.00	
			$3,733,267.00
Silver bullion		.....	724,382.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,955,510.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,529,770.00		
		$92,485,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,485,280.00	
United States notes		$36,153,236.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$19,460,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	380,000.00		
		19,080,000.00	
			17,073,236.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$913,065.00		
National bank notes	3,757,475.69		
Fractional silver coin	4,424,244.11		
Fractional currency	57.61		
Minor coin	257,672.70		
Deposits in National banks	81,475,409.13		
Bonds and interest paid	259,774.88		
		$91,087,699.12	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,486,772.07		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,697,900.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	59,235,239.31		
Post Office Department account	3,858,332.71		
Miscellaneous items	1,957,671.85		
		$82,235,916.73	
			8,851,782.39
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$278,753,795.42

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$657,157.51	$1,522,688.53	$39,040,840.06
Internal revenue	1,085,110.63	1,687,875.90	54,247,489.86
Miscellaneous	120,478.89	147,258.02	8,101,924.06
Total receipts	$1,862,747.03	$3,357,822.45	$101,390,253.98
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	143,000.00	188,000.00	21,255,941.15
War	1,030,000.00	1,880,000.00	35,652,470.37
Navy	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,691,210.65
Indians	20,000.00	85,000.00	1,923,470.16
Pensions	1,050,000.00	2,300,000.00	28,362,010.64
Interest	.....	.....	9,154,299.26
Total expenditures	$2,246,000.00	$3,956,000.00	$106,039,402.23
Excess of expenditures over receipts	383,252.97	598,177.55	4,649,148.25
Receipts last year—			
Customs	821,940.82	1,195,353.64	$2,614,733.60
Internal revenue	795,979.19	1,727,454.73	51,914,087.00
Receipts from all sources last year	1,698,121.81	3,021,304.67	88,651,121.04
Expenditures last year	1,801,000.00	3,432,000.00	133,956,193.31
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	2,244,130.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	30,817.50	69,927.50	2,352,284.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$538,476,184.00	$100,917,985.00	$639,393,849.00
This fiscal year	3,022,568.00	1,406,973.00	4,429,541.00
This month	54,917.00	53,604.00	108,521.00
This day	11,481.00	25,010.00	36,491.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 2, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	90	Sept 2	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102¾	Sept 2	..	..
Do., registered	102¼	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	88¼	Aug 31	78	Jan 9	88¼	Sept 2	88	88¼
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	101	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	95¾	Aug 8	97¼	Aug 31	97	97¼
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	100¼	May 12	101	Sept 2	100½	101
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28, 98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93¼	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13½	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	115	Sept 1	..	115
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107	Aug 31	..	107
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	100	Sep 1	100½	Sept 2	100	101
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110	Aug 31	106½	107½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	126¼	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 31	128¼	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Sept 1	108½	109½
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	117	Aug 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108½	Sept 2	108½	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111½	Aug 23	108	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	117½	Aug 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91⅞	Jan 31	97⅛	Sept 1	97	97½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	42	Aug 30	41	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12	Sept 1	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	Aug 17	5	8
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	90	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	June 6	110¼	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	120	Sept 1	120	..
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	120½	Aug 31	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	99	Aug 2	100½	Aug 31	98¼	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116⅛	Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A,B,C,D,1898	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	106⅞	Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20, 98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	111¼	Sep 1	111¼	Sept 1	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅝	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123⅛	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	105⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¼	June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	121¾	Aug 30	121	123
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119	Aug 30	..	..
Do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	96⅜	Sept 1	95¾	96½
Do., do., registered	97⅞	Aug 30	92⅞	Jan 18	97⅞	Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Aug 5	104	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101⅝	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 14	101	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	102	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113¼	Jul 20	114	Aug 24	113¾	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111½	Aug 11	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	138	July 25	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅝	Jun 12	115⅝	May 1	116⅝	June 12	118⅝	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107	July 26	107½	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	102⅝	Aug 30	103	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅞	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	113⅝	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111⅜	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½	Aug 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 3	137½	Aug 24	138	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	115½	Aug 29	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	115¾	Aug 29	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Aug 29	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	108	Aug 31	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D.,1902	171½	Jun 9	160⅜	Jan 7	170½	July 25	170½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	170½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug 4	160½	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	170½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	170	Aug 30	170½	..
Do., 1st & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	170½	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112¼	May 13	120	Aug 29	120	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	119	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¼	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121	Aug 24	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¼	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½	Aug 14	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	111½	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121¼	Feb 24	123	May 2	121½	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122	Aug 31	121¾	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅝	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	122½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	120	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	120¾	Aug 28	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	115½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115½	July 17	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	112	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅜	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	145	Aug 28	145	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112½	Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	115	Aug 28	116	118
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¼	Mar 10	106½	Apr 12	109	July 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	118	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117⅜	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	Aug 30	109	..
Do., registered	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	109¼	Sept 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26, 98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114½	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114½	Aug 28	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21, 98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	141½	Aug 9	140	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	129	Sep 2	117⅝	Feb 1	129	Sept 2	125	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138	De 13, 98	141	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	141	..
Do., Incomes, 1911	114½	Jun 17	114½	Jun 17	114½	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136⅛	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	134	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	107¼	Sept 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	107⅞	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87½	Aug 28	86½	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	Sept 1	114	115

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138	Aug 25	135¾	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	127½	Aug 28	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132½	Aug 28	..	133
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120¼	Jul 11	123	July 25	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	98¾	Jan 3	99	Aug 31	98	99
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99¼	June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	115½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98	Jan 28	87¾	Jan 12	95	Aug 31	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅜	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	103¼	Aug 23	103½	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 99	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¼	Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104¼	Aug 28	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¼	June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	87	Sept 2	86½	87
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	Sept 1	30	31
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138¼	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	137	Sept 1	135½	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108½	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	108½	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108¼	Aug 28	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134½	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	68	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	65½	Sept 1	65½	65¾
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	73½	Aug 31	..	..
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	87	Sept 1	86	87
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	121½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	141¼	Aug 28	141¼	Aug 28	141	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141½	Sep 1	141½	Sept 1	142	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 28, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s,1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1, 98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116¼	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153½	Aug 23	150½	May 31	153½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	99	Aug 10	101	Sept 1	100½	101¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	Aug 23	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	105½	Aug 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	108½	Aug 23	109¼	Aug 24	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70	Aug 9	70½	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	20	Aug 28	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	106	Jun 13	111¼	Aug 31	110	111
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	113¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝	July 31	109½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	121	July 27	..	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	116½	Jul 11	116½	Aug 11	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¾	Apr 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	114½ Aug 23	113¼	114¾
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108¾ July 26	108½	110
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	108¾ Aug 22	107½	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb 8	108 Aug 3	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109¾	May 1	106¼	Jun 7	108½ Aug 8	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	98	Aug 3	91	Jan 10	98 Aug 23	97	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾ July 28	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110 Aug 22	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119 Aug 22	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100¾	May 1	101⅞ Aug 22	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	121 Aug 31	120	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	122¾ Aug 16	122⅞	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	....	123	Jan 3	126¼ July 20	123½	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127½	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127¼ July 31	124	125
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	78½ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	22½ Aug 30	22½	23
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	13 Sept 2	12½	13
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	85⅝ Sept 2	85	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15 Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116	Aug 17	110½	Jan 18	116 Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	98	Jul 27	99¼ Aug 31	97	98
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	127	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121 July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	107 Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91⅜	Jan 3	94½ Sept 2	94½	94¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	73½ Sept 2	73¼	73½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95⅜	Aug 19	82	Jan 19	94¾ Aug 29	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	93 Sept 1	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	78 Aug 30	..	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	96½ Sept 2	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	107 Sept 1	107	107½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118⅝ Sept 1	118¼	118⅝
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115¼ Aug 23	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	101¼ Aug 31	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	96¾ Aug 31	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¾ Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½ July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106½	May 20	105½	Feb 6	106 July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼ July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr	105¾	Jan 16	106¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅝	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	114 Sept 1	113¾	114
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½ July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	129 Aug 28	129	130
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82½	Jan 4	87¼ Sept 2	86½	87¼
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108 July 28	106½	108
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	132 Aug 22	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¾	Mar 28	106¼	Apr 22	108 Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108¼ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	113¾ Aug 22	111¾	112
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109 Aug 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	104½ Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103½ June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103 Aug 1	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110½ Sept 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½ Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100 Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	100 Sept 2	100	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	100¼ Aug 23	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113¾ Aug 31	113¼	114½
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	113¾ Aug 30	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112 Aug 31	107½	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104 Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 Aug 28	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	102	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128½ Aug 19	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123 June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾ Aug 28	103¾	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾ Aug 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115 July 18	114¼	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼ June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	109½ Sept 1	109¼	110
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼ Aug 30	109	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼ Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105¾	Apr 3	108½ Aug 30	108	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½ July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189¾ Aug 29	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185 Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133 Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾ July 6	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113 July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104½ Sept 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¾ Apr 12	..	..
Do., do. registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112 July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132 July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	104 Sept 2	103⅝	103⅞
Do., registered	104⅜	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½ Aug 17	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66½	May 9	67¼ Sept 2	67	67¼
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66½ June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115½ July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾ June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135 June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130 Aug 24	127	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¾	Jan 16	100½ Aug 31	100½	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	90½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	96 Sept 2	95½	96
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ja 26, 98	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	80 Aug 28	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	113½ Sept 2	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100½	Jan 3	103¾ Aug 31	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133¾	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	129½ Aug 31	129	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	117½	Sep 1	108	Jan 7	117½ Sept 1	115½	117
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	108	Aug 31	85	Jan 7	103 Sept 1	102½	103
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	79⅞	Aug 30	65¼	Jan 4	79 Sept 1	79	79½
Pacific Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	104½ Sept 1	104	104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	116¾ Aug 26	115½	..
Do., do., registered	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼ Aug 18	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	99⅝ Aug 31	97	103
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100½ July 18	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121 No 26, 98	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118 July 14	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½ June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	108 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul	121	Jul	121 July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¼ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116 July 20	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	100 June 8	99	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 26	98½	Jan 31	99¾ Aug 30	99	100

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87⅞ Sept 2	87¾	88
Do., do., registered	89¼	Jun 29	86½	Jun 7	88½ July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	98½ Sept 1	98	98½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88 June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104 May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74¾	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72 Aug 23	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85 Aug 30	84	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114 July 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114½ Sept 1	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114 July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124⅝ Aug 25	124	125
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109¾ Sept 2	109	109¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	101 June 23	103	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	85 Sept 1	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100½ Aug 31	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96 Aug 14	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	94½ Sept 2	94¼	94¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	66 Sept 2	65½	65¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112 Aug 4	110	112
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½ Aug 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99¾ Aug 28	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	121	123½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122 Aug 29	122	124
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	142 Aug 17	143	147
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	116 Aug 28	115½	117½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105 Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½ June 23	134	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113¼	Jan 24	119¾ Aug 21	..	119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½ July 10	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	107⅞ Aug 9	103	105
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125⅛	Feb 15	125⅛	Feb 15	125⅛ Feb 15	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	111	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼ June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103½ Sept 1	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111⅞ Sept 2	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	112	113
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88¼ Sept 2	..	88¾
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138 July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80 Aug 31	80	80½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	108¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104¼ Sept 2	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	113½ Sept 2	112	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107 Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾ Aug 31	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	96⅝ Sept 2	..	97¼
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113⅞ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼ Aug 2	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	109⅞ Sept 2	109½	110
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. g. 4-5s, 1996	110¼	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¾ Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110 July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112½ Au 17, 97	106	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾ June 8	118	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb 1	105⅞ June 12	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	117 Aug 28	..	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

and Justice McAdam's decision, handed down on that day, denying the application of Gen. J. F. Pierson for a mandamus enabling him as a stockholder to inspect the books of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, seemed to affect the stock adversely on Tuesday. People who had expected from this application some tangible result which might help to terminate the gas war, if they did not learn of the decision on Monday, discovered it at least in Tuesday morning's papers, and the stock easily reacted. It proved steady, however, on the following day, and Thursday found a recurrence of the time-honored rumors that negotiations for the settlement of the war were actually under way, which enabled bullishly inclined speculators to force the stock up to a sale at 36⅛ in the course of admirably brisk trading. It reacted again somewhat and proved rather weak thereafter, closing at a loss. The gas war situation has undergone no apparent change, and a continual cropping up of the rumors aforesaid must be expected until the change has been definitely announced. The consequent speculative tendency which it induces in New Amsterdam is certainly not unwelcome to the curb brokers.

Rubber Goods common had an active week and proved the storm centre for a vigorous and effective bear attack on Thursday which drove it to a figure that seemed strange to all but the promoters of the raid. It rallied almost immediately after having sold as low as 31, but failed to recover all its lost ground, and the week saw a net loss of 2¾ points for the issue. Those who bought it at 31 are congratulating themselves, however, on having seized an exceptional opportunity.

Some degree of activity was displayed in the trading in Distilling Company of America as a result of the announcement of the perfecting of its organization, reminding the speculative public of the prominent men who controlled it and who were applying themselves in earnest to the task of developing it. The facts as to the interest back of the company were not, however, new, and the announcement did not even serve to quite keep up the market for the stock. The common lost ⅛ and the preferred ½ in the week's trading.

Union Steel and Chain made notable advances, these being partly due to the company's acquisition of new properties, according to official statement. Standard Oil was even stronger, gaining particularly in the latter part of the week. The old stock advanced 7½ points, closing at 469½, and the New Jersey stock 7 points, being finally quoted at 467. Asphalt of America was another issue which finished strong, making a net advance of 4¼ points.

The electric stocks on the whole were weak. Electric Vehicle common declined from 109 to 105 in spite of supporting bids, while the preferred lost 3 points. Electric Boat common was marked down from 24 to 16, and the preferred from 46 to 40. American Air Power fell from 70 to 64 bid, and Trust Company of America was a still weaker issue, declining 8 points and closing at 260.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 2, total transactions included 2,616,577 shares of stock, $8,279,500 bonds, including $103,000 Government and $39,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 3, 1898.	Sept. 2, 1899.
R. R. & M.	2,037,477	2,616,577
Banks	7	.....
Mining	10,200	500

BONDS.

	Sept. 3, 1898.	Sept. 2, 1899.
R. R. & M.	.....	$8,137,000
State	.....	39,500
Government	.....	103,000

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 4.

Chestnut Hill Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Corporation—Books close for dividend.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
West Side Construction Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company—Special meeting.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Sept. 8.

Iowa Central Railroad Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

Little Miami Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	117
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	111	115
Central Crosstown	280	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	36⅜	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	114	116
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	390	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	27
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	96
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	..	18½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Second Avenue stock, ex div.	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	29	31
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	56	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95½	96½
Union Ferry	45⅛	45⅞
Union Ferry bonds	103	103⅞

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	300	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	2010
City	370	380
Colonial	420	435
Continental	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue	395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	40	..
Guaranty	665	..
Hamilton	260	270
International Banking & Trust	160	168
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	420	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	625	..
N. Y. Life Ins & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	420	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	398	406
Trust Company of America	260	261½
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	244	..
Butchers & Drovers'	85	92
Central	180	187
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	315
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	147	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	365	380
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	190	195
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	740	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	125	134
Importers & Traders'	537	545
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	204	210
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	425	..
New York	260	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	200	..
Phenix	110	..
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	260	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	103
State of New York	122	128
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	200	220
Western	375	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	100
Amalgamated Copper	96	97
Am. Agricultural Chemical	28	28½
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	78¾	78⅞
American Air Power	64	73
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Ginning	19	19½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	..	100
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	51	55
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf.	83	84½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	18½	19
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	11¾
Carter-Crume pf	65	80
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Central Fireworks	13	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Hard Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Hard R. T. pf.	55	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	19½	19⅞
Distilling Co. of America pf.	59½	60
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power	6½	7
Electric Boat	16	22
Electric Boat pf.	40	47
Electric Vehicle	105	107
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¾	2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	25⅝
General Carriage	34	36
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	27	28½
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	99
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	116
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
International Power	70	75
International Pump	25	25½
International Pump pf.	73½	75
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	..
J. B. Stetson com.	90	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	3	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Markeen Copper	11	12½
Mergenthaler Linotype	203	207
Mexican 5s	100¼	100¾
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Gramophone ex. div.	85	90
National Salt	46½	47¼
National Salt pf.	77	78½
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	10	10¼
N. Y. Biscuits bonds, 6s	110½	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	104½	..
N. Y. Transportation	22½	24
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	37	37¾
Otis Elevator pf.	100	101½
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	55
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99¾	100
Rubber Goods	33	34
Rubber Goods pf.	89⅞	90¼
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs.	136	139
St. Louis com., when issued	29	35
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	93¼
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	550
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	112	115
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	469½	470
Standard Oil of N. J., ex div.	467	468
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102	105
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20½
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	25	32
Union Steel & Chain	32	33
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
Union Typewriter com.	29	29½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	26	26½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝
Universal Car Bearing	..	50
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1⅞	2
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	79½	81
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Central Union Gas bonds	107¼	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	129	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	218	233
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106¾
Denver Gas	41	42
Denver Gas bonds	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	..	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	..	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	260	300
New Amsterdam	34⅜	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	59	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101½	102½
New England Gas & Coke	30½	31½
New England G. & C. bonds	85½	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	..	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	100¾	102
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107½	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	180	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	385	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	277	279
Valley of New York	112	..

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $3,187,275. The banks now hold $9,191,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $3,126,900, a decrease in specie of $4,287,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $985,400, a decrease in deposits of $8,341,300, and an increase in circulation of $228,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 2, '99.	Aug. 26, '99.	Sept. 3, '98.
Loans	$753,663,000	$756,789,900	$672,173,900
Specie	168,083,900	172,381,100	148,378,300
Legal t'ders	53,545,800	54,531,200	54,710,200
Net deposits	840,793,800	858,135,100	752,389,800
Circulation.	14,300,800	14,531,200	14,048,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 2, '99.	Aug. 26,'99.	Sept. 3,'98.
Specie	$168,083,900	$172,381,100	$148,378,300
Legal tenders.	53,545,800	54,531,200	54,710,200
Total reserve	$221,639,700	$226,912,300	$203,088,500
Reserve required ag'st deposits	212,448,450	214,533,775	188,097,450
Excess of reserve above legal req're-ments	$9,191,250	$12,378,525	$14,991,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,250	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,(65,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,,20,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,898,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,348,300	39,547,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$9,191,250	1894	$35,820,825
1898	14,991,050	1893	*1,567,525
1897	34,114,150	1892	7,630,500
1896	8,248,550	1891	9,156,400
1895	39,149,925	1890	*1,401,125

*Below legal requirements.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$9,533,967
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	7,218,819
From Jan. 1, 1899	344,598,063
From Jan. 1, 1898	291,004,122

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$415,912
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,283,985
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,198,126
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,634,157

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$2,505
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,246,920
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,785,474
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,548,090

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$16,597,348

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$413,407
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	37,065
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,086,067

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$75,361
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	130,332
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,557,766
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,710,403

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$558,971
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,142,215
From Jan. 1, 1899	30,911,009
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,630,843

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$483,610
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,011,883
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,779,319
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,920,440

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$591,273
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,414,317
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,846,992
From Jan. 1, 1898	75,344,560

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$561,476
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	2,389,135
From Jan. 1, 1899	57,141,327
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,995,664

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$974,818
From Jan. 1, 1899	45,294,335

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$29,797
From Jan. 1, 1898	$8,348,896

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 31, 1899	£35,733,546	.....
Sept. 1, 1898	35,008,218	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 31, 1899	77,076,812	£47,899,305
Sept. 1, 1898	75,367,894	49,860,279
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 31, 1899	28,374,000	14,617,600
Sept. 1, 1898	28,352,000	14,605,000
RUSSIA.		
Aug. 31, 1899	64,344,000	5,256,000
Sept. 1, 1898	109,495,000	4,576,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 31, 1899	36,719,000	12,728,000
Sept. 1, 1898	34,908,000	12,628,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 31, 1899	12,960,000	13,692,000
Sept. 1, 1898	10,514,000	5,483,000
ITALY.		
Aug. 31, 1899	15,529,000	1,394,000
Sept. 1, 1898	14,958,000	2,094,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 31, 1899	2,742,000	6,039,000
Sept. 1, 1898	4,309,000	6,877,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 31, 1899	2,894 000	1,447,000
Sept. 1, 1898	2,853,000	1,427,000
Total for week	£306,372,158	£103,066,305
Total preceding week	305,916,192	103,812,835
Corresponding date last year	316,763,204	97,820,894

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 2	$933,858,272	$53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,868,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,059	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	58,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,172,905	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,782,653
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,839,167	60,915,894
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,528
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,968	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,206	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,291,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,443,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,235	50,534,952
Dec. 10	954,915,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,684,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,005,708,461	49,812,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,878,334
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,849	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,963,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,588,208

*Five days

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 2. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
190	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½ May 11	*206½ May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	....	....	....	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
145	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150 July 27	*130 Feb. 3	144 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf.	6,966,000	....	41⅛ March 13	29 June 1	*27½ Aug. 15, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18 July 19	14 Apr. 20	18 July 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	.. ..	.. ..	*121 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1899 1	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B.	5,000,000	....	21 Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
32	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	6,000,000	....	208 Jan. 24	30¼ Mar. 25	32 Aug. 25, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110 Jan. 31	100 Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
92	96	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899 75c	*92 May 26	85 Feb. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	....	....	203¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½ Mar. 25	168 Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*199 Feb. 10	*192 Jan. 30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	.. ..	.. ..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
..	6	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf.	500,000	....	8½ Apr. 21	2 Apr. 14	6 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	30 June 9	*10 Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189 Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	54	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56 Mar. 23	52 Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
..	89	Consolidated Ice pf.	3,500,000	July 15, 1899 1½	97 Mar. 13	87 July 5	87½ July 31, 1899
100	120	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110 June 13	80 Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	.. ..	.. ..	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette pf.**	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65 May 19	43½ Jan. 3	58 July 26, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30 Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*101 June 6	*99½ Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*100 Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390 Mar. 14	*360 Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½ May 2	57½ Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
103	..	**Illinois Central** leased line.	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103 July 13	*99¾ June 12	*102 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32 Jan. 25	*30½ Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	9 Aug. 17	9 Aug. 7	9 Aug. 17, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84 Feb. 17	72 June 24	75½ Aug. 16, 1899
..	..	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 28, 1899 3½	208 Jan. 24	196½ Jan. 5	*201 Aug. 17, 1899
..	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	85 Apr. 4	50¼ Jan. 5	70 Aug. 10, 1899
11	20	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	39 Apr. 25	5 Feb. 25	16 June 29, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60 Apr. 25	58 Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	.. ..	.. ..	*152 May 31, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	....	....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9⅛ Jan. 14	3½ June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
5	5½	National Starch	5,000,000	87½	.. May 3	4½ Mar. 17	5 Aug. 29, 1899
50	60	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50 Aug. 18	43 April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
12	15	Nat Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1896 6	23 Feb. 9	13 Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3, 1899 2	42 Jan. 25	37¼ Apr. 4	38¾ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, 1898 2	79 Jan. 23	65 Mar. 7	*72 Aug. 24, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133 June 7	129½ Jan. 27	*131 July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	.. ..	.. ..	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	....	....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
74	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899 1	70½ June 2	70 May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	....	....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	*110 June 26	*110 June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
380	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*375 June 17	*382 Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 2½	102 Mar. 3	85 July 24	85 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121 Jan. 16	*117 May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137 Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10	13	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	....	14 July 28	7 May 18	*10¾ Aug. 14, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4 Apr. 13	2 Aug. 9	2 Aug. 11, 1899
8½	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14 Apr. 13	8 Jan. 7	*11½ July 26, 1899
101	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194 May 11	*187 Feb. 14	*193 June 28, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¼	130½ Jan. 26	129¾ Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	 6	6 Jan. 9	3¾ June 24	5¼ Aug. 21, 1899
100	101	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,090,600	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	106 Jan. 23	98½ Jan. 5	101 Aug. 26, 1899
..	..	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	182 June 29	170 Jan. 16	182 June 29, 1899
58¾	60	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	65 Apr. 28	60 Apr. 21	60¼ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200 Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	16,000,000	....	25½ Jan. 14	12½ June 2	*13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10, 1899 1¾	82½ Jan. 10	57½ June 28	61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	.. ..	.. ..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	.. ..	.. ..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1899 2½	.. ..	.. ..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	.. ..	.. ..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	.. ..	.. ..	*40¾ Feb. 5, 1897
15	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25 Jan. 25	20 Jan. 21	20 Apr. 5, 1899
30	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42 Mar. 22	35 Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	73 Apr. 17	38 Jan. 3	66 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	.. ..	.. ..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	.. ..	.. ..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,800,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	.. ..	.. ..	3 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1½	120 Aug. 8	120 Aug. 8	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	....	....	*98 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼ Jan. 24	93¼ Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., L. r.	2,549,200	....	5 Mar. 15	1⅝ May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$956,651.00	$19,536.00	$72,915	$113,129.00	.....	$1,031,132.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,354,104.27	49,027.58	59,364	253,535.04	.....	1,608,734.68
Gansevoort	200,000	688,308.35	12,035.44	37,741	41,419.98	$91,147.86	703,956.25
Hamilton	200,000	1,202,700.00	47,900.00	100,800	159,000.00	.....	1,366,500.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,350,300.00	136,900.00	233,100	146,300.00	.....	1,782,800.00
Home	100,000	581,728.42	63,319.50	32,285	88,845.51	727.48	638,793.90
Mutual	200,000	1,116,916.15	24,916.91	101,635	230,913.07	178,877.15	1,398,050.25
Riverside	100,000	852,525.20	12,130.06	57,011	63,908.89	.....	829,688.75
State	100,000	2,221,000.00	143,000.00	71,000	56,000.00	167,000.00	2,517,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,181,000.00	22,000.00	119,000	88.00	59,000.00	1,606,500.00
Union Square	200,000	2,392,705.03	49,338.77	148,813	328,040.88	.....	2,671,904.18
19th Ward	100,000	854,580.00	24,098.00	99,410	174,462.00	227,565.00	1,354,616.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,113,020.00	17,497.00	85,179	98,872.00	100,000.00	1,225,812.00
Broadway	100,000	1,396,840.33	21,661.07	97,492	140,905.36	.....	1,478,813.07
Eighth Ward	100,000	322,200.00	4,200.00	31,600	45,600.00	9,500.00	294,600.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	607,300.00	27,300.00	22,400	52,500.00	30,300.00	583,700.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,342,000.00	232,800.00	282,800	362,700.00	.....	2,386,100.00
Mech. & Tr'd's.	100,000	954,787.59	26,973.00	47,515	70,766.24	30,316.35	906,700.82
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,948,000.00	158,000.00	265,000	628,000.00	30,000.00	4,264,000.00
National City	300,000	2,687,000.00	144,000.00	235,000	356,000.00	40,000.00	2,975,000.00
North Side	100,000	672,304.64	14,913.06	55,815	30,676.02	51.00	596,624.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,168,900.00	97,000.00	15,000	200,000.00	23,500.00	1,084,000.00
Union	100,000	538,625.00	5,326.00	10,853	30,417.00	7,534.00	240,334.00
Wallabout	100,000	555,700.00	11,350.00	22,170	130,400.00	50,800.00	648,600.00
17th Ward	100,000	470,970.00	8,450.00	25,520	50,565.00	28,700.00	413,397.00
26th Ward	100,000	505,518.00	7,164.00	19,874	77,573.00	998.00	515,112.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	452,850.00	18,200.00	21,400	120,550.00	650.00	556,100.00
First Nat. S. I.	100,000	652,967.00	20,044.00	23,334	144,278.00	.....	686,698.00
Hoboken.							
First Nat.	110,000	1,738,200.00	110,900.00	17,800	111,900.00	231,800.00	1,682,200.00
Second Nat.	125,000	880,695.00	45,100.00	36,600	43,600.00	43,600.00	880,200.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,653,700.00	225,800.00	371,400	710,000.00	676,400.00	6,006,000.00
Hudson County.	250,000	2,171,879.00	93,000.00	90,614	117,575.00	61,622.00	1,843,019.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,335,700.00	55,200.00	32,900	182,900.00	.....	1,076,900.00
Third Nat.	200,000	911,655.80	33,440.42	68,294	101,488.69	41,413.07	847,704.83

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Among the increases on the Stock Exchange last week were New York Central and Hudson River, which rose ¾ of a point; Pennsylvania, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, and Southern Railway, ⅛. Among the declines were Southern Railway preferred, which fell ⅜ of a point; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, ⅛; Baltimore and Ohio ordinary, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ⅛, and Union Pacific, ⅛. Norfolk and Western preferred fell ⅜, and other active descriptions from ⅛ to ⅜ point.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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DEAL IN

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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atlantic Coast Line	2½	Sept. 13	Sept. 2	Sept. 14
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 5
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & East Illinois pf (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 18
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sept. 21	Sept. 29
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	1	Sept. 9	Aug. 31	Sept. 9
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rio Grande & W. (stock dividend)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	.....
Southern pf	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
Union Pacific pf (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 9	Oct. 11
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Sept. 15	.....	.....
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Consolidated Lake Superior pf	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco pf	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 2	Sept. 13
Laclede Gas (semi-annual)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	$1	Sept. 27	Sept. 16	Sept. 27
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Gramophone (monthly)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 4	Sept. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Portland & Rumf. Falls (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 15
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Oil, N. J. (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9
West Side Construction	$4	Sept. 5	Sept. 1	Sept. 5

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Iowa Central Railway Company	Aug. 21	Sept. 11	Sept. 8	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Annual
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Union Ice	.....	.....	Sept. 14	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 9	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. ct. Reserve
$2,600,000	$1,880,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,260,000	$3,020,000	$980,000	$15,550,000	25.7
2,050,000	2,266,000	Bk. Manhattan Co.	17,749,000	5,895,000	1,557,000	22,128,000	33.7
2,000,000	1,057,600	Merchants' National	14,196,600	2,894,200	1,340,300	16,751,100	25.3
2,000,000	2,001,600	Mechanics' National	11,760,000	2,476,000	720,000	11,861,000	27.0
1,500,000	2,786,700	Bank of America	21,395,000	2,906,400	2,149,100	23,426,000	21.6
1,000,000	222,500	Phenix National	4,860,000	1,252,000	198,000	5,064,000	28.6
1,000,000	4,748,900	National City	87,012,900	28,495,200	3,802,700	113,438,300	28.5
300,000	6,516,200	Chemical National	21,829,000	5,433,400	2,488,400	26,206,300	30.2
600,000	183,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,022,100	978,600	408,500	5,635,100	24.6
1,000,000	1,715,000	Gallatin National	8,387,000	1,187,200	572,200	6,987,200	25.2
300,000	72,600	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,142,700	283,900	77,400	1,314,900	27.5
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'	1,996,000	230,000	131,000	1,968,000	18.3
200,000	169,300	Greenwich	1,052,600	102,800	153,100	949,300	27.0
600,000	481,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat.	4,297,700	1,005,100	199,200	4,318,400	27.9
300,000	164,200	Seventh National	3,159,300	690,300	306,000	4,182,800	23.8
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,257,500	300,000	349,400	3,476,100	18.7
5,000,000	2,584,200	American Ex. Nat.	27,780,000	3,086,000	2,906,000	22,505,000	26.6
5,000,000	3,432,900	Nat. Bk. Commerce	27,780,900	4,468,100	3,676,100	21,372,800	24.1
1,000,000	1,561,000	National Broadway	6,769,700	1,440,200	153,700	6,338,000	25.2
1,000,000	1,010,900	Mercantile National	11,710,800	2,707,700	852,800	12,890,200	27.6
422,700	487,300	Pacific	2,974,400	618,700	396,800	3,404,400	29.8
1,500,000	876,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	21,932,300	5,482,100	568,400	24,517,200	24.7
450,000	982,100	Chatham National	6,489,600	830,500	843,700	6,658,800	25.1
200,000	290,400	People's	2,295,700	292,400	272,100	2,728,200	20.7
1,000,000	530,800	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,462,700	2,931,100	686,500	13,387,700	27.1
1,000,000	2,521,500	Hanover National	38,401,100	9,891,900	2,722,600	48,666,200	25.9
500,000	369,500	Irving National	4,269,000	554,100	507,700	4,470,000	23.8
600,000	366,200	National Citizens'	2,985,600	546,900	105,500	3,004,700	21.7
500,000	263,200	Nassau	2,700,700	524,000	231,100	2,993,500	25.2
900,000	953,100	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,501,900	1,435,300	646,800	7,215,500	29.5
1,000,000	155,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,956,100	854,900	314,900	4,595,900	25.5
1,400,000	1,738,900	Corn Exchange	15,601,300	2,991,000	1,193,000	17,738,400	23.6
1,000,000	603,000	Continental Nat.	5,214,800	1,282,500	378,600	6,388,600	25.7
300,000	400,400	Oriental	2,033,600	142,200	262,000	1,886,100	21.4
1,500,000	5,648,200	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	25,349,600	6,103,000	1,400,000	26,382,000	28.4
2,000,000	3,202,200	National Park	46,456,000	12,611,000	2,050,000	56,783,000	25.8
250,000	149,900	East River Nat.	1,375,000	308,000	113,300	1,381,100	30.5
3,000,000	2,046,100	Fourth National	24,707,600	5,484,900	1,461,900	27,006,200	25.7
1,000,000	485,700	Central National	10,546,000	2,668,000	676,000	13,293,000	25.2
300,000	735,200	Second National	7,430,000	1,831,000	323,000	8,566,000	25.1
750,000	766,600	Ninth National	3,106,200	470,700	247,300	3,209,000	19.3
500,000	7,707,600	First National	37,318,400	8,267,900	931,100	33,741,400	25.3
300,000	63,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,358,900	212,900	570,400	2,709,700	28.9
250,000	664,400	Bowery Bank	3,262,000	521,900	358,100	3,608,000	24.4
200,000	407,300	N. Y. County Nat.	3,349,500	566,600	283,300	3,824,300	22.3
750,000	306,600	German-American	3,456,300	533,300	259,300	3,420,500	23.2
1,000,000	1,412,500	Chase National	37,042,800	6,835,700	4,715,500	46,061,000	25.1
100,000	1,175,000	Fifth Avenue	8,227,600	1,904,400	545,600	9,493,500	25.8
200,000	551,200	German Exchange	2,429,700	254,900	368,800	3,020,600	20.6
200,000	757,200	Germania Bank	3,077,300	571,500	538,500	4,689,900	23.7
300,000	788,700	Lincoln National	10,376,500	2,473,100	836,600	12,396,800	26.7
200,000	920,500	Garfield National	6,066,900	1,489,800	426,600	7,176,700	26.7
200,000	329,200	Fifth National	2,246,800	592,800	87,200	2,486,100	29.0
300,000	874,100	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,635,800	1,316,600	277,300	6,307,400	25.3
200,000	380,200	West Side	2,474,000	557,000	380,000	3,035,000	30.2
500,000	523,500	Seaboard National	10,326,000	1,796,000	1,075,000	12,186,000	23.6
2,100,000	1,096,800	Western National	33,489,000	9,232,400	1,232,300	40,707,900	25.7
300,000	507,500	First National, Bkn.	4,345,000	353,000	776,500	4,611,000	24.5
1,200,000	1,205,700	National Union	16,587,800	3,924,900	375,800	17,930,000	24.0
500,000	407,200	Liberty National	4,286,000	996,400	341,800	5,422,200	24.7
1,000,000	341,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,867,000	533,600	353,200	3,399,800	26.1
250,000	344,900	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,704,200	719,400	194,400	4,047,100	22.6
350,000	163,000	Astor National	3,618,100	783,500	227,600	3,900,700	25.4
$47,500,000	$62,957,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,425,300	Total State Banks.					
$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total	$758,663,000	168,093,900	53,545,800	849,793,800	26.1

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State banks, June 14, 1899.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$729,921,578	$686,553,647	+ 6.3
Boston "	98,526,433	79,365,997	+24.1
Philadelphia "	69,270,689	57,092,457	+21.3
Baltimore "	18,146,788	12,246,900	+31.8
Chicago "	91,573,756	81,538,258	+12.3
St. Louis	21,800,000	19,601,520	+11.2
New Orleans	4,234,745	4,351,798	— 2.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,031,473,989	$940,750,571	+ 9.6
Other cities, 5 days	173,091,416	145,081,246	+19.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,204,565,405	$1,085,831,817	+10.9
All cities, 1 day	295,439,163	230,618,274	+28.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,500,004,568	$1,316,450,091	+13.9

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 24.9 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 44 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 103.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 20.4 per cent., as compared with 1897, 29.4 per cent., and with 1896, 65.6 per cent.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry H. Cook, Edward H. Clark, Josiah B. Erhardt, Joseph N. Hallock, Walter S. Johnston, Andrew Mills, Edwin A. McAlpin, Thomas A. McIntyre, Anson G. McCook, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, Forrest H. Parker, Willis S. Paine, Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, William C. Whitney, William A. Wheelock, P. A. B. Widener.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles Y. Fornes, Wm. Halls, Jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, James Ross Curran.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.